APOLLO HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THIS LARGE and COMMODIOUS HOTEL commands an unrivalled VIEW of the HARBOUR, and is open to the breeze on all sides. It has excellent accommodation for Families and Bachelors. The Culinary arrangements are in charge of a first-class FRENCH CHEF.

Within easy reach of the principal Public Buildings and Clubs, and close to the Apollo Bunder.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,331—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1888.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12	7	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	7
22	12		22	12
25	13	Dinner—St. Julien La Rose and Palmer	25	13
28	15		28	15
34	18	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitte	34	18
38	20		38	20

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	R. Haselwood	12th June
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. E. Browne	19th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weignell	3rd July.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	17th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3033	500	G.W.F.Browne	14th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about) :—June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Malusa	3,500	550	7th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MEDUSA	A. Sbutega	3,500	550	14th June. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

CLAN SINCLAIR 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. Kewley, on or about 14th June.

THIS STEAMER is fitted with every requisite for the comfort of Passengers. The saloon and cabins are all on the upper Deck. Qualified Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to cabin, plans, passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents,

Forbes Street, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ROUMANIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3387	480	30th June.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	20th June.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ASIA	J. Harris	3560	480	26th July.
HISPANIA	W. Marr	3380	400	9th Aug.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES OR LIVERPOOL.

PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	480	25th Aug.
ARMENIA	G. Read	3395	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. about
S.S. KIRBY HALL	G. Pearse	2,700	300	10th July
S.S. ASTON HALL	J. A. Hill	3,600	400	21st July
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Milliard	3,600	400	5th Sept.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Passengers can book through to London Overland.

				about
S.S. EDEN HALL	T.H.S.Millard	3300	400	13th June
S.S. MERTON HALL	J Hughes	4,100	500	26th June
S.S. METHLEY HALL	A Buck	3,500	400	5th July
S.S. WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	5th Aug.

These Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates. Do not carry Surgeon or Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1888.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 12th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 11th June, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EMOLLIENT LEATHER PRESERVER

IS the best application for leather, renders it waterproof and pliable. An invaluable application for Boots of all kinds. Harness and every species of leather. A most useful article during the rains.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this Delicious Beverage are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former Parcels.

Quarts per doz.
Pints ,, ,,

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
Furnishers to H. E. the Governor and H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a.
F. Giesler and Co., for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a

HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. ; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE COMING MONSOON.

WE beg to announce the ARRIVAL of our MONSOON WATER PROOF CLOTHING, &c., &c., as under :—

Regulation Cavalry Cloaks in accordance with War Office General Order No. 28, the Seams SEWN and TAPED.

Fawn, Blue, and Brown Twill Chesterfields, Velvet Collars, Superior Article, Warranted Waterproof.

White Reversible Coats, Waterproof Sheeting, Gig Aprons (Black Lined Tartans) Ground Sheets.

Regulation Waterproof Wolseley Valise (Valise and Bed combined.)

OFFICERS' CAMPAIGNING BAGS, DRAB DRIVING APRONS, LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

The Battenberg Reversible Mantle, with Hood, and Registered Arm hole, very stylish, in Black, Blue, Grey, and Checks.

The Marchioness Inverness Cape with Pockets, a thoroughly Waterproof, and very stylish Garment, in the above shades and neat checks.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK & ALPACCA UMBRELLAS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS

OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR

NON-KEYLESS WATCHES

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

P. VUCCINO,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY

from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

MEADOW STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, ⟨W⟩ AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING!
WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY

ON PIANOS

DURING THE MONSOONS.

INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.

From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.

Terms and particulars upon application.

London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

A BOON TO MEN

Whosuffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY. FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN : by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1888.
Under the Distinguished patronage and in the presence of
BRIG.-GENL. C. D. U. LA TOUCHE.
An entertainment will be given on
THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1888,
by the members of
"WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,"
Who, having had their Scenery, Mechanical Figures, &c., &c., spoilt by rain at Poona, will give the following programme
OVERTURE.....SELECTED.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
By some of the renovated members of the Marionette Company.
CHARACTER SONGS.
Madame Durand.
COMIC CHAIR ACT.
Mons L. Durand.
CORNET SOLO.
Madame Durand.
SENTIMENTAL SONGS.
Miss L. Webb,
And the whole to conclude with
A COMIC FARCE,
ENTITLED,
"A BAD NIGHT'S REST."
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Prices of admission—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas. Children half price. Soldiers and Volunteers in uniform half price

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CUBA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

SALE OF OLD STORES AT H. M.'S I. M. DOCKYARD.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—If the stores purchased at the above Sale of 28th May to 1st June, 1888, are not paid for and removed before 5 p. m. of the 13th instant, the DEPOSIT MONEY will be FORFEITED to Government, and the lots RE-SOLD at the risk of the original purchaser.
ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Director of Indian Marine.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rupees Ten per share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, is declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 14th day of June, 1888, at the office of the Company to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 6th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, No. 2, Dalall Street, 11th June, 1888.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy.....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 70 and 1878 respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
Single Copy.....Annas 4

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a POLICE CHOWKEY, on Erskine Road, near Nulbazar, Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Police Chowkey on Erskine Road" will be received in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.
A sum of Rupees 100 in Cash as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract, document, and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Executive Engineer, Presidency, on receipt of authority from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.
The Superintending Engineer reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON 31st JULY, 1888.

THE COIMBATORE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.
CAPITAL Rs. 600,000
in 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each with power to increase.
PAYMENT: Rs. 10 on application and Rs. 15 on allotment, the remainder in calls not exceeding Rs. 25 per share at intervals of not less than 3 months, of which at least 30 days' notice will be given.
AGENTS & BANKERS:
Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.
LOCAL SECRETARIES:
Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Coimbatore.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
The Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is formed for the purpose of erecting and working Cotton Spinning and Weaving mills in the Coimbatore District.
It is proposed to erect a mill containing 15,000 ring spindles of the most approved pattern. The mill will be designed on the best system and be fitted with rope-driving engines, and the boilers of the latest and best design, and the machinery will be selected, and ordered from the best makers. As plans and estimates are ready and a good site for the mills, with ample water-supply, has already been secured, no time need be lost in commencing operations, and the Directors are confident that if the shares are taken up as freely as they may reasonably anticipate, the mill will be in full operation within 18 months from this date.
It is estimated that the cost of the buildings and machinery, with all accessories, will not exceed Rs. 550,000 leaving a balance of 50,000 for working expenses. The buildings and engine power estimated for, will be sufficient for the accommodation and working of additional 5,000 Spindles and 200 Looms.
The mill, is expected to yield a return of about 22 per cent. from the manufacture of Twist only. From the reports just issued for the past year it is shown that the Tinnevelly Mills earned 19½ per cent. and the Bellary Mills 19 per cent.
Applications for shares should be sent to the Agents and Bankers, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, or to the Secretaries, Messrs. T. Stanes & Co., Coimbatore.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps.
A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London. W. C.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a TUTOR, to impart lessons in Logic (Fowler's). Apply sharp. "A. F." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a Capital of Rs. 3,000 for a permanent lucrative business. Hindoo or Parsee preferred. An ample satisfaction will be given.—Apply "LUCK," care of this paper.

DOG—Strayed from Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Fox Terrier. Answers to "Trim." Black and Tan patch on left shoulder. Slightly tanned at back of ears. Expenses will be paid.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSE for children offers her services at an inexpensive remuneration.—Apply to "LUCY," care of *Gazette* Office, Bombay.

REQUIRED, for the Lithographic Office, Survey of India Department, Calcutta, a competent Lithographic Draftsman (European), maximum salary, Rs. 330 per mensem. Apply with specimens of work, and copies of testimonials, to the Officer in charge, No. 1, Carnac Street, Calcutta.

TO LET, on top of Pali Hill, Bandora, a large BUNGALOW, entirely open to westerly sea-breeze, commanding beautiful view.—Address "H.," care of this paper.

TO LET, an airy FLOOR facing the Clock Tower Gardens, suitable for office or dwelling. Rent, Rs 150 per month.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4.

ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, POONA.—First-class upper-storeyed Hotel, best and very airy situation. Every comfort to Families and Single Gentlemen. Terms moderate.—FRAMJI DADABHAI & Co.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DOLLS! DOLLS!! TOYS! TOYS!!—Mechanical Toys, Speaking Animals, Rocking Skin Horses.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, near natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

"GLENTROMIE" can be had of all dealers at per doz. Rs. 24. The CHEAPEST WHISKY for quality to be had from Cashmere to Cape Comorin. Note the price, Rs. 24.

CARPETS.—A Small Consignment of Real Tapestry in different sizes. Specially wove in one piece. Prices moderate. Apply,
J. NEUBERG Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Chains, etc., made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO. Gold and Silversmiths, Watchmakers, 59, Meadows Street.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

"WHITE ROSE OIL" KEROSINE OIL. Quite harmless, brilliant, colorless water white, and odourless. 105° test, Rs. 3-4 per cash. All other sorts at moderate prices. Chakla Street, Bombay.—CURRIMBHOY HIRJEE, Kerosine Oil Merchant.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "LITERARY ALBUM,"
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF
REPRODUCTIONS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-6.
Apply to the MANAGER, care of RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi; or Messrs. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE and Co., BOOKSELLERS, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
The CHEAPEST and the BEST PERIODICAL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate he circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff) to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Surgical Instruments and other Sundry Articles at the Government Medical Stores, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club.
Under instructions from the Principal Medical Storekeeper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unserviceable instruments and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE and Co., or the Co-operative Stores Co., Ld., on account of the concerned an invoice of bentwood furniture of the newest designs, consisting of bed-room, dining-room and drawing-room chairs, of various patterns, drawing-room sofas, bedsteads, child's cots and rockers, baby's tables and chairs, office and folding chairs, garden benches, round tables and chairs, screens, teapoys, wash-hand stands, stools and many other articles.
Also an invoice of brass and iron bedsteads, child's perambulators, oleographs, hanging 2, 3, 4 and 5-lights kerosine lamps, plated and brass harness, 2, 3, 4 and 5-bottles pickle and cruet stands, &c., &c.
The above is now on view and will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 35, Marine Lines, next door to the Officers' Mess, 4th Bombay Rifles, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, plateglass, glass, and crockery ware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by John Broadwood and Son, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Lieut. T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 12th June, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7	0	"
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	"
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	"
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	"
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	"
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	"
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	"
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	"

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	"
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	"
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	"
'MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		"
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	"
ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	"
SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	"
SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	"
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
'GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	"
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	"

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" BOX.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	"
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.
Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.
Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ.'
These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.
They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
BEACH & BARNICOTT, Bridport, Dorset.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. Postage extra.

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
N.B. Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
IN accordance with previous advertisements Notice is hereby given that the latest date appointed for receiving Tenders for the purchase of the Bombay Saw Mills Company's property at Tank Bunder, has been fixed for 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 20th June, instant.
Tenders to be addressed to
The TRUSTEES for the Debenture Holders and Liquidators of
The BOMBAY SAW MILLS CO., Ld.,
care of Ewart, Latham and Co.,
3, Tamarind Lane,
Particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application to the abovenamed.
Bombay, 1st June, 1888.

CEYLON.
NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.
"CRITERION HOTEL"
situated in the prettiest part of Nuvara Eliya Gardens General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary in a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 70. Per month, Rs. 150. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.
W. JORDAN AND Co., Proprietors.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.
NO. 1—MAHOGANY ACCIDENT CASE, containing six Tinctures for External Use, in stoppered bottles; Plaster, and a Book of Directions. This case will be found most useful in all cases of Accident Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Sprains, Abrasions of the Skin, Blisters from Rowing, Riding, or any violent exercises. Price Rs. 30.
No. 2—TINCTURE CASE, adapted to Dr. Laurie's "Guide for Family Use," as complete as possible, and well suited for beginners in Homœopathic practice. Price Rs. 35.
No. 15—VERTICAL MAHOGANY TINCTURE CASE, adapted to, and containing, Berjean's "Treatment of Syphilis, &c." Price Rs. 50.
No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, contains three Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Linx with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST. A case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodsby's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
No. 18—VETERINARY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.
The above are only a few among many others always in stock. Medicine chests to suit in taste and requirements of customers made on the shortest notice.
CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
BERIGNY & Co.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and all other lines of Steamers FREE OF COMMISSION. BERTHS selected and the best available accommodation secured. A PAMPHLET containing full information and GRINDLAY'S HAND BOOK sent free upon application. BAGGAGE shipped AT A FIXED RATE, or warehoused if required. PASSENGERS met on arrival in England by Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., or their representatives. CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable by Correspondents throughout Europe. Bills granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied at current rates.
OUTWARD PASSENGERS met on arrival and BAGGAGE cleared. SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES and approved CHEQUES on London cashed.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the lower metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer here excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate the unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famous medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.
ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.
The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1855	£988,1.6
" 1886	£300 039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES & CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.					
1871	£2,196,972	15 8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,494,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA M

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Marine Battalion, Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Assam (s), from Aden; Shajehan (s), Canara (s), and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; and Chupra (s), Moulmein.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Wolviston (s), for Akyab; Lilburn Tower (s), Dunkirk; Oriental (s), Aden and Zanzibar; European (s), Moulmein. To-day:—Khundalla (s), Calcutta; Kangra (s), Kurrachi and London; Seawfell (s), Port Said; and Charters Tower (s), Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Cuba entered, and the s.s. Sorrento left, the dock on the 9th; and the s.s. Khiva entered the dock on the 11th, and the s. s. Star of Victoria left on the 10th.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Dunedin, Principia, Dragoman, and Asama entered, and the s. s. Warora left, the dock on the 10th; and the s. s. Lalpoora entered the dock yesterday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 2nd June, 1888, shows a decrease of Rs. 75,624 in receipts.

M. N. PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients last month was 5,309, including 970 new admissions, the average daily attendance being 171.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—The local agent of the Singer Sewing Machine Company sends for our perusal a certificate of award for their button-hole machines at the American Exhibition held in London last year.

DROWNED AT SEA.—A European fireman, belonging to the s.s. Cuba, which has arrived in Bombay, has been missing since the vessel passed Aden. It is presumed that he has fallen overboard, but how and under what circumstances it is difficult to state, as no one on board saw him fall over the vessel's side. It would appear, however, that he was subject to fits, having suffered from them only two days previously. He was a married man with a family.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Chundunwady, touching the death of a Hindoo man, about thirty-five years of age, apparently of the labouring class. Deceased, at about half-past 7 o'clock yesterday morning, went to the Bombay Native Dispensary at Chundunwady for medicine, and just as he was entering it, suddenly fell down and died in a few minutes. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March	Takhmi ... Ackermann.
Operatic Selection	I Brigandi ... Mercadante.
Valse	Tender and True ... Bucalossi.
Styrian Dance	Relpler's Lust ... Keler Bela.
Ballet	Les Etoiles ... Eaton.
Polka (in Galop time)	Unter Danner und Blitz ... Strauss.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT AT COLABA.—The thirteenth monthly concert in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Temperance Society was held in the Colaba Chapel on Saturday, and thus was inaugurated the commencement of the second year of the Society's work. The attendance was numerous, and the proceedings, which were of a hearty character throughout, were thoroughly appreciated. A couple of instrumental quartettes—harp, flute, and violins—by Messrs. Horne, Rowe, and the brothers Lamoury were an interesting feature in the entertainment. Mr. Rowe also contributed a flute solo. Handel's March in Scipio, by Miss and Mr. Frost, received a well-merited encore, which was responded to. The vocalists were the Misses Essai and Blunt. The latter rendered "True till death" with expression, and the former sang merrily "The Merry, Merry Sunshine." Mr. A. G. Spilling recited "The Brothers" in a masterly manner, and Mr. C. E. Ellis was good in his recitation "Henry of Navarre." The Rev. C. P. Hard, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, rendered good service by a Temperance address, which bristled with anecdotes of wit and humour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Abdool Rahimon Curreem, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was yesterday charged by Acting Inspector Robinson, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a copper dish, valued at Rs. 6, the property of Din Mahomed Babun, a fitter, living at Cammateepoora 12th street. The complainant, about three months ago, invited accused's wife to a wedding party at his house, on which occasion the accused also accompanied his wife. On the following morning the copper dish in question was missing, and a report was made to the police. On Friday last the police, on making inquiries into another case of theft, found the copper dish in the possession of a Marwarree at Muddunpoora. It had been pledged with him by the accused, and the complainant identified the article as his property. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

OFFENDED DIGNITY.—Nathoo Ramji and two other Hindoos were placed yesterday before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. The prisoners had been taking part in some ceremony connected with small-pox, and were passing by Nowrojee Hill playing native music. A police sepoy, 151B, went up to them and asked for their musical permit. Some altercation took place, when the policeman called another sepoy to his assistance, and taking the accused into custody, marched them off to the police chowkey at Pydhonee, and charged them with being drunk and disorderly. On the matter being investigated by Inspector Holdway, he found that the accused were not drunk, but having been taken in custody he had to place them before the magistrate. When the case was called on, Mr. Superintendent Brewin said that this was a case in which the policeman had arrested the accused from a sense of offended dignity, and asked that the accused might, therefore, be discharged. He added that so far as the police sepoy was concerned, the matter would be dealt with departmentally. After going through evidence, the magistrate discharged the men.

THE OLD PROPRIETARIANS.—The social gathering and dinner of Old Proprietarians came off on Saturday last at the Nabob's bungalow, Grant Road, under the presidency of Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer. The spacious compound and the banquetting hall of the bungalow were tastefully decorated and lighted. A string band was in attendance which discoursed sweet music till midnight. Covers were laid for 100. Amongst those present were Messrs. D. D. Daver, barrister-at-law; G. E. Mody, B.A., LL.B., barrister-at-law; J. E. Daver, F.E. A.; H.C. Coorlavala, D. C. Munshi, B.A., F. C. E.; B. F. Wadia, S. A. Bamboat, F. E. A.; B. H. Warden, B. A., LL.B.; H. N. Laskeri, B. A.; A. E. Daver, S. K. Patuck, R. C. Wadia, Drs. H. D Pesikaka, M. D. Kama and Nadirshah, F. K. Banaji, M. A.; K. N. Wadya and S. F. Kolah. The toasts of the Queen-Empress, the *Alma Mater*, the head-master, the ex-students, and the managing committee were proposed and responded to by Messrs. Hormusjee Jehangeer, F.K. Banaji, M. A.; S.A. Bamboat, F. E. A.; D. D. Daver, barrister-at-law; J. E. Mody, barrister-at-law; S. K. Patuck and K. N. Wadya, respectively. The party broke up at midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·625
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	78·3
Relative humidity of Air	·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of Wind.*	..SSE, SSW, S, SW, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263
Fall of Rain	0·06
Total for during month	3·55
,, ,, year	5·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIORY. and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aprrient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1.4.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the report of the directors of Badham, Pile and Company, Limited, for the year ending 31st March 1888; which is to be submitted at the annual meeting on the 18th instant:—

In laying before the shareholders their fifth annual report, the directors have to express their satisfaction at the continued success which has attended the fifth year's working. The net profits for the year ending 31st March 1888, amount to Rs. 1,01,599-9-0, while the stock-in-trade, on the same date, amounts to Rs. 4,29,316-7-6, exclusive of furniture and fixtures. The stock-in-trade is of the most modern description and of recent importations; all old and unsaleable stock having been previously disposed of. The directors have to report that the Poona Branch is now open all the year round, and is working to their satisfaction. During the year the directors have added a Pharmacy Department to their other business at Secunderabad, which they are glad to be able to report is proving a success. The directors have much pleasure to inform the shareholders that they have succeeded in purchasing the very suitable property known as the "Public Rooms," Secunderabad, on favourable terms. This will be of great advantage to the company, as these rooms are especially adapted for the display of the large and valuable stock. This has absorbed a portion of the original capital, and owing to this, and the extension of the business, the directors consider it advisable to increase the capital of the company to the extent of one lakh of rupees. Taking into consideration the unfavourable rate of exchange, the directors propose to dispose of the net profits of Rs. 1,10,599-9-0, as follows:—Dividend at Rs. 16 per share on 4,000 shares Rs. 64,000; writing off deterioration for furniture and fixtures Rs. 2,500; reserve fund Rs. 34,000; total Rs. 1,00,500. Balance to be carried to next year Rs. 1,099-9; grand total Rs. 1,08,599-9-0. With this increase the reserve fund will amount to Rs. 1,60,475-7-3. Under Section 80 of the Articles of Association of the company, Mr. Alex. Mackenzie retires from office, but is eligible for re-election. The auditor, Mr. N. S. Symons, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-election.

The following resolutions will be proposed at the meeting:—

1. That the capital of the company be increased to Rupees five lakhs by the creation of one thousand new shares of Rupees one hundred each, to be paid up as follows, namely: Rupees twenty-five on application, and the balance by three instalments of Rupees twenty-five each at intervals of not less than one month.

2. That the holders of every four shares in the existing capital shall be entitled to receive an allotment at par of one new share for each such four old shares, provided that they apply for the same on or before the 2nd July 1888.

3. That the new shares not applied for by the existing shareholders, as lastly beforementioned shall be sold and disposed of by the directors at such times and in such manner as they shall deem fit, any profit to be obtained by way of premium on such sales shall be carried to the credit of the reserve fund of the company.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 2 Dalal Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report from 1st January to 31st December, 1887, showed that the net profit had been Rs. 18,853-12-8, which, with the sum of Rs. 5,066-0-4 brought forward from last year's account, amounted to Rs. 23,919-13-0. From the above sum, an *ad interim* dividend was paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per share, absorbing Rs. 10,000; and the directors recommended the payment of a sum of Rs. 10 per share for the second half; and the balance of Rs. 3,919-13-0 to be carried forward for next year. Experts who had examined the company's machinery had arrived at the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of the company to put in about 5,500 ring spindles in a separate building which the company possessed, it being quite suitable for the purpose, and they recommended that the present mill should be gradually improved, the first step being to order out one new boiler and economiser. The estimates prepared by the experts were under the consideration of the directors. The insurance on the mill building, machinery, and stock under process had been covered for Rs. 4,45,665, exclusive of foundation plinth, engines, boilers, and raw cotton on hand, which was insured for Rs. 50,000. The directors extremely regretted to report the sad and melancholy death of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, one of their colleagues, who at all times gave his best time and attention to the interests of the company.

The report and audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 10 per share, payable on and after the 14th inst., was declared, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy and Bapoojee Pestonjee Wadia were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 150 each: the accounts to be audited every six months. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and secretaries and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they conducted the affairs of the company. The proceedings ended with the customary vote of thanks to the chairman.

DISPUTED MERCANTILE TRANSACTIONS.

AT the High Court yesterday, in the case of Goverdhundas Pitamber *vs.* Rogers and Company, Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott for a rule *nisi* to restrain the defendants from proceeding with a suit filed by them against the plaintiff in the Small Causes Court at Bombay. The defendant in the case is Mr. Thomas Rogers, at present residing in England and carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Rogers and Company by means of his constituted attorney, Mr. Hugh Percy Gordon.

By an indenture, dated 23rd September, 1886, the plaintiff contracted to purchase from defendant 120 bales of grey shirtings, containing in all 6,000 pieces, at the rate of 4s. 11½d. per piece. It was provided in the indent that the shipment of the goods was to be divided in three lots of forty bales each, the first lot to be shipped in November, 1886, the second in December, 1886, and the third in January, 1887. Under the indent, the defendant received in Bombay only 116 bales, but they were not shipped within the time stipulated, and on examination the goods were found to be of inferior quality, and not of the weight and measurement agreed upon in the indent. The contract was under the circumstances cancelled, but the defendant requested the plaintiff to sell on his account as much of the goods as the plaintiff could in the market. Accordingly plaintiff sold on the defendant's account five bales, the proceeds of which were duly credited in the account with the plaintiff. By another indent plaintiff contracted to purchase from defendant forty bales of grey shirtings, containing in all 2,000 pieces, at the rate of 6s. and 5d. per piece. The goods arrived in time and in accordance with the contract, and the plaintiff from time to time paid in certain sums of money and took delivery of portions of the goods as he required them. Plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 2,013-6-0, being the value of eight of the bales wrongfully detained by the defendant, and had debited the amount to the defendant. By a third indent plaintiff contracted to purchase ten bales of grey madapollams, containing in all 2,000 pieces, at the rate of 1s. 9¾d. per piece. On the arrival of the goods in Bombay, plaintiff paid for and took delivery of three of the bales, but on examination the goods were found not to be in accordance with the indent, and the defendant agreed to cancel the contract. On making up an account of the dealings under the three indents, the plaintiff found that a sum of Rs. 2,616-8-2 was due to him from defendant, who, ignoring the fact of the cancellation of the indent abovementioned, had filed a suit in the Small Causes Court, claiming to recover from plaintiff Rs. 1,387-1 as balance due to him. Plaintiff claimed by his suit filed in this court to recover from defendant Rs. 2,616-8-2; and prayed that defendant be restrained from proceeding with his suit in the Small Causes Court till the disposal of this suit, &c. His lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF GOODS.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, a suit brought by Hassumbhoy Visram and others to recover from Hajee Cassum Joosub and others the sum of Rs. 3,540 as damages for loss of goods shipped by plaintiffs per steam-ship Adria, was called on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendants.

In April, 1886, the plaintiffs shipped on board the defendant's vessel Adria 11 bales of piece-goods, 50 bundles of steel, 10 bundles of zinc, and 250 bags of rice, to be carried from Bombay to Zanzibar upon the terms of three bills of lading signed by the master of the steamer and delivered to the plaintiffs. By these bills the master acknowledged that the goods were in good order, and he agreed to deliver them in like good order at the port of Zanzibar. On the 27th April, 1886, the goods were insured by plaintiffs for Rs. 4,325 in the branch office in Bombay of the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. The Adria sailed from Bombay on the 23rd April, 1886, for Zanzibar, and on the 6th May following she ran ashore on the east coast of the island of Pemba and became a total wreck, occasioning a total loss of the plaintiffs' goods, in respect of which the plaintiffs had recovered from the insurance company (who also joined in the suit) the sum of Rs. 4,325. The loss of the goods was, amongst other causes, occasioned by the unseaworthiness of the vessel, which was not properly or sufficiently equipped or manned by the defendants for the voyage on which she was sent. The master was incompetent, it was alleged, as well from want of skill as from inexperience to navigate the vessel to the east coast of Africa; and the charts and sailing directions supplied to the master by the defendants were obsolete, incorrect, and misleading. Plaintiffs submitted that, in consequence of negligence and default on the part of the defendants, they were entitled to recover from them the sum of Rs. 3,540 as damages for the loss of the cargo. The plaintiffs, Hussunbhoy Visbram and others, having been paid by the South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company (who were also joined as plaintiffs) the amount of their insurance, claimed no interest in the moneys sought to be recovered.

The defence was that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover the amount claimed, as the allegations regarding the unseaworthiness of the vessel and her proper and sufficient equipment and manning, the incompetence of the master, and the obsolete character of the charts, &c., were untrue. They denied that they were guilty of negligence and default, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

On the suit being called on for hearing, Mr. Anderson said a consent decree had been agreed to; and he asked the court to confirm it. Mr. Jardine consented, and his Lordship passed a decree to the following effect:—That the suit be dismissed without liberty to the plaintiffs to file another suit. Plaintiffs to pay the costs of the first four defendants, when taxed, as between party and party. If the costs, when taxed between party and party, should amount to Rs. 3,000 or less than that sum, the plaintiffs should not pay anything to the first four defendants in respect of their costs; but if the taxed costs should exceed the sum of Rs. 3,000, then the plaintiffs should pay the excess only to the first four defendants. The name of the fifth defendant, who did not appear, was ordered to be struck out of the suit.

DISTURBANCE AT A CALCUTTA FIRE TEMPLE.

THE *Statesman* says:—A *fracas* of a very unpleasant nature occurred, we are sorry to learn, at the Parsee Fire Temple on Monday evening last, during or immediately after the performance of a marriage ceremony thereat. It is the custom of this small but much respected section of the Calcutta community, to issue invitations on such occasions to every member of the community, without respect to their position in what is called society. The custom is so pleasing in itself, that it wants neither defence nor apology, and on Monday afternoon last, the whole Parsee community, of less perhaps than 100 persons, were present in the Temple to offer congratulations to the bride and bridegroom on their union, and make public prayers for their prosperity and happiness. Small as the society is, there are not wanting in it, however, those heart-burnings and private enmities that are found everywhere; while their existence was shown in a very painful manner on this occasion, when the service being over the families were dispersing from the Temple which they owe to liberality and kindness of the late Rustomjee Manockjee, now represented amongst us by our venerable old friend Manockjee Rustomjee, his son. Some jealousy, we fear, has been excited in the community by the appointment of Mr. R. D. Mehta to the position of an Honorary Magistrate, and as Mr. Mehta was leaving the Temple, some one seems to have thrown an egg at him, striking him in the face and spattering its contents all over his person. That this outrage was really committed, there seems to be no doubt whatever. Mr. Mehta too hastily believed it to have been offered by Mr. Padshah, upon whom both he and his father at once turned, the latter in his excitement striking Mr. Padshah with a stick very heavily across the head, while the former in his anger was betrayed into language which unhappily is but too common amongst all classes in this country. Mr. Padshah seems to have been seriously hurt, and as he has declared explicitly that he neither committed the outrage nor knew who did it Mr. Mehta has acted rightly in offering an apology for the assault without reserve. It was hardly justifiable, we think, in these circumstances, to give publicity to statements that were so purely *ex-parte* as those in the letter published in the *Indian Daily News*. A precisely similar letter was addressed to ourselves, but was suppressed by us on the ground that such charges, if preferred at all, ought to have been preferred before a magistrate, when Mr. Mehta would have had an opportunity of showing the provocation that he had received. The letter made not the slightest mention of the fact, that Mr. Mehta had been greatly provoked, and he is held up before the world as having made an entirely gratuitous assault upon a person who had offered him no offence whatever. It requires more philosophy than most of us possess to receive with meekness the discharge of an egg full in one's face and over one's clothes, and although Mr. Mehta's best friends must regret his exhibition of so much anger under the provocation—"Let him that is without sin amongst us cast the first stone at him." The letter ought never to have been published, but as the matter is over, we shall say no more about it.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
,, 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
,, 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
,, 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
,, 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
,, 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
,, 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
,, 24.—Bangalore Races.
,, 26.—Bangalore Races.
,, 28.—Bangalore Races.
,, 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
,, 9.—Poona Sky Races
,, 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
,, 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
,, 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
,, 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
,, 20.—Poona Races.
,, 22.—Poona Races.
,, 25.—Poona Races.
,, 27.—Poona Races.
,, 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
,, 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
,, 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
,, 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
,, 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
,, 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

THE NAWAB MOHSIN-UL-MULK.

THE *Financial News* publishes the following notice of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk:—

Nawab Mahdi Ali, Moonir Nawaz Jung, Political and Financial Secretary, Hyderabad, the representative of H. H. the Nizam in the Hyderabad-Deccan business, will reach England on Whit-Sunday. As we have already informed our readers, the Nawab comes upon a double errand. First, he is to testify as to Abdul Huk's singular proceedings and to show what his Highness's Government really meant in sanctioning a share capital of one million sterling, with a first issue of £.150,000. Next, he is armed with powers to arrange with the company and the *bona-fide* shareholders as to future proceedings, as to save them as much as possible from loss. As to the first points, so clear are the allegations, so ominous is Abdul Huk's prolonged silence, that probably all is over save the shouting and—the disgorging. As to the next; that point is of much importance to a great many very estimable individuals, some of whom are most deeply involved. A few words showing the manner of man Sir Asman Jah, the Minister, has sent to England, may bring some comfort to souls that at this moment must be anything but happy.

Imprimis, Mahdi Ali is an upright and highly honourable man, one who may be thoroughly depended upon, and who is capable withal. A gentleman well qualified to judge, who was recently in Hyderabad, has stated that Mahdi Ali was really the main-spring of the Government. The present Minister—he who exhibited what, considering the exact condition of affairs, is really rare courage in suspending Abdul Huk—after declaring Madhi Ali's services "simply invaluable" in a recent communication goes on to say, "I bear willing testimony to his exceptional abilities, his high integrity, and his devotion to his duties." Again, "I have . . a very high opinion of his character and qualifications." "High integrity," "High opinion of his character": these are features of conduct and character which will make Mahdi Ali's presence at this juncture most acceptable. Sir Stewart Bayley, the Lieut-Governor of Bengal, when he was Resident in Hyderabad—for far too brief a period—found Mahdi Ali one of the most responsible officials and most trusted adviser of the late Sir Salar Jung. The late Minister, whose great services through over thirty years to the British Government in India can never be overrated, was wont to say of Mahdi Ali that there was no one who at times gave him more unpalatable advice, but, at the same time, there was no man on whose honesty of purpose and soundness of judgment he could better rely. There is no doubt that, through all the troublous times which have followed in Hyderabad since the untimely death of the late Sir Salar Jung, the Nawab Mahdi Ali has been the mainstay of the State.

Mahdi Ali's career is a most interesting one, and serves to show that great opportunities there are for men of character and ability in Native India as compared with British India. In 1855 Mahdi Ali commenced service in the office of Mr. A. O. Hume, Collector of Etmoah, on 20s. per month. At the end of six years, when he had become a Tahsildar at just 20 times the salary he started with, Mr. Hume said of him: "He is beyond measure industrious and withal ambitious.

. . . . He is a very good Arabic scholar. . . . As regards revenue work, he is probably one of the very best revenue officers in the North-West Provinces. As to his character, it is due to him to state that I have never heard one single complaint against him of any kind since he was appointed Sherishtadar." Two years later Mr. Hume wrote: "As far as many years' experience enables me to judge, his integrity is utterly unimpeachable." There was no chance—on the principle on which British India is administered—of such a man finding a worthy sphere of labour under the Viceroy, and he resigned his position. In what is known as the Official Character Book an entry appears concerning him, from which two extracts may be made:—(1) "Energy, industry, talent and integrity are all to be found combined in him to an extent very seldom equalled." (2) "It is simply absurd that with his abilities and experience, he, a man who would rule a province far better than most provinces are nowadays ruled, is allowed to continue in the comparatively humble post of Tahsildar and deputy magistrate." The late Sir Salar Jung had heard of Moulvi Mahdi Ali, and offered him a post. The Moulvi accepted it, and since 1874, when he took up the duties of Inspector-General of the Revenue Department, the signs of his beneficent statesmanship are to be found writ large in every part of Hyderabad administration. So successful was he in revenue work that a competent authority (Sir Stewart Bayley) has declared that in this respect Hyderabad is better off than the permanently-settled Province of Bengal. This praise does less than justice to the completeness of this Mahommedan statesman's work. In addition he overhauled the mode of presenting the State's finances introducing, as he did, the system of preparing annual budget estimates and of issuing financial statements. During the famine of 1876-77 there was only one part of Southern India in which that terrible disaster was met and conquered; every where else famine was master. In Hyderabad the disaster was faced, was fought, was conquered, and Mahdi Ali was the conqueror. He has undertaken nothing that he has not successfully performed.

We have placed the above facts before our readers to enable them to take some measure of the man in whose hands more than in those of any other person or persons, depends largely the fate of the future of the Hyderabad-Deccan Company. We congratulate all interested in the circumstance that his Highness the Nizam has sent so upright and so able an Envoy at a time when uprightness and ability are so greatly needed (1) to unravel the tangled web of trickery and fraud, and (2) to place the large interests involved on a sound footing.

AT a recent meeting of the directors of the Darjiling and Himalayan Railway Company, it was resolved to order at once enough locomotives and other rolling stock to largely increase the goods carrying capacity of the railway. This step has been necessitated by the steady growth of traffic, independently of the unusually heavy pressure thrown on the line owing to its having to carry up the large quantity of stores required to go to the front in Sikkim. The unusual pressure has caused some delay in dealing with the ordinary goods traffic, but arrangements are now made which will speedily remove all accumulation and prevent delay.

LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD will probably return to India with Lord and Lady Lansdowne.

THE *Englishman* is informed that the announcement of the death of Mr. Dawson, the Superintendent of Police at Gaya, was entirely unfounded.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, C.S., expects to publish the first volume of his work on the people of Bengal by the end of the year. More than three years have passed since Mr. Risley was placed on special duty by the Government of Bengal with instructions to make an exhaustive inquiry into the castes and occupations of the people of these provinces; and in consultation with Mr. Ibbetson, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and Mr. Nesfield, Inspector of Schools, Oudh, he framed no fewer than four hundred and eighteen questions to be submitted to persons likely to be in possession of special information regarding particular castes and tribes of the population. It will readily be understood that such an array of questions would prostrate almost any person to whom they might be presented; so the list was accompanied with a caution that "care must be taken not to tire the persons questioned by asking too many questions at a time." The forthcoming volume will include an elaborate account of the Santals, who have never yet been accurately described.

A SERIOUS riot has occurred among rival factions of zemindars in a village, near the Mirza thana, about ten miles from Benares, resulting in the death of one man and three others being very severely wounded. One of the latter lies in hospital in a precarious condition. The riot is said to have been caused over a dispute about the ownership of some land.

A WIDOWED lady, at Seebpore, has, it is understood, become the richer in the sum of Rs.62,360 as the result of having drawn Ayrshire in the Bengal Club Derby Sweep. The second prize was Rs. 24,944, and the third Rs. 12,472, and this still left Rs. 12,472 to be divided amongst the drawers of the six other starters. The balance, representing a like sum, is to go as usual, less expenses, to the Turf Club.

THE death has occurred at Indore of Rai Bahadur Ganga Charan Dass, who was head accountant in the Residency Office till 1882 when he retired on a well-earned pension from Government. During the Mutiny the deceased rendered valuable services which were appreciated by the Government of India by the conferment upon him of the title of Rai Bahadur. He was an old gentlemen of retiring habits, and he enjoyed the confidence of Sir Henry Daly and Sir Lepel Griffin.

THE *Tribunal* of Rome announces that Mr. Gerald Portal has been appointed an officer of the Italian Order of Saint-Maurice and Saint Lazarus in recognition of his mission to Abyssinia.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

THE *Rast Goftar* says:—We unite our voice with that of the press and the public generally in regretting the death of Sir Frank Souter. The police is nowhere a very popular institution, however necessary it is for our peace and security; and the head of the police has far more chances of incurring odium, justly or unjustly, than of gaining popular good will. But the frank and open bearing, and the genial and kindly disposition of the departed knight, had endeared him to all classes of the heterogeneous population of this great city. Under his administration the police force of Bombay has been brought to a high state of efficiency. Although at times he evinced too great desire to shield his subordinates from public criticism, it is equally a fact that he was anxious to preserve strict discipline in the *corps*, and whenever the iniquities of any of his subordinates came to his notice, he dealt with them very severely. His differences with the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate were regrettable, especially as they led his ardent and impulsive nature to make a rather undignified exhibition of himself. But he was a man endowed with many generous, and even noble, impulses, and he was ever ready and forward in performing what he considered to be his duty. As has been remarked by the *Bombay Gazette*, his familiar figure, which formed part at many a grant pageant, will now be sadly missed.

THE *Gujerati* says that the career of Sir Frank Souter was not entirely free from blame; but he was deservedly a very popular officer, and has done valuable services to the State, for which he was amply rewarded. It is to be hoped that his place may be filled by an equally good and efficient man.

A GREAT figure has been removed from Bombay by the sudden death of Sir F. Souter, which melancholy event occurred on the Nilgiries. Sir Frank may be said to have seen more active service than any other gentleman in the Police Force of this Presidency, and had conspicuously disitinguished himself on more than one occasion for courage and gallantry. His services to the state no doubt were great, having rendered important assistance to Government in the matter of restoring peace in the mofusil. We could not congratulate him for his activity at Baroda, but it must be admitted that for unremitting zeal and integrity, no Police officer equalled the deceased Commissioner of Police of Bombay. Although his attitude in the quarrel between Parsis and Mussalmans, and in the recent disagreement between the Police and the Chief Magistrate, had a little lowered him in popular estimation, yet on the whole he was popular with the citizens of Bombay. Being a Police Officer he at the same time took a very prominent part in the municipal affairs of the city, and occupied at one time the high place of the Chairman of the Town Council. It is now to be seen who will be appointed to fill the now vacant Commissionership of Police of this city. Col. Wilson, who acted for him in the post, appears to be the most eligible candidate, and we hope Government will nominate him to the post.—*Native Opinion.*

We were painfully surprised to hear of the death of Sir Frank Souter. He had such a fine constitution and was generally in such capital spirits, that even his friends could hardly have been prepared for this sad occurrence. Well does it illustrate, once more the truth of the remark that amid life we are in death. Though at the head of perhaps the most unpopular department, Sir Frank managed, throughout his tenure of office as Police Commissioner, to be one of the most popular of our citizens. We sometimes found him headstrong and impulsive, apt to be misled by designing persons; but a more gallant officer and a more genial companion never lived. It is hard to determine who loses more by his death, Society or the State. We have no doubt, however, that both will mourn him sincerely, and that those who knew him most will miss him longest as a faithful servant of Government and a worthy member of the community of Bombay.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE *Kaisar-i-Hind* is not quite satisfied with the Finance Committee's report. Though the saving of 128 lakhs pointed out by the Committee is by no means to be despised, the way in which it is proposed to effect it does not commend itself to our approval. While they have come down upon petty officers earning a small pay, they have not paid proper attention to the necessity of retrenchments in other quarters, where they could be carried out with greater effect. The Committee are of opinion that the Bombay Presidency is the most extravagant, and they propose large reductions in the expenditure under different heads. Even if all the recommendations of the Committee were carried out, and an annual saving of a crore and a quarter were made, it would scarcely make any appreciable difference in the financial pressure.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS "GAZETTE."

The *Kaisar-i-Hind* complains that while European officials having influence at head-quarters come in for a large share of the honours, the services of independent natives rarely meet with recognition at the hands of the Government. The list ought to include the names of men like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Mr. P. H. Mehta. The paper is perfectly satisfied that the Hon. Raymond West has been knighted, but questions the propriety of granting a C. I. E. to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant. It is a pity that one, who had proved himself an enemy of local self-government by drafting a Municipal Bill which tended to make the Municipal Commissioner an autocrat, should have been recommended by the local Government for the honour.

THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ZANZIBAR.

A correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* relates the following story about Col. Euan Smith, the new British Consul in Zanzibar:—The Consul recently ordered two Khoja merchants, whom he saw passing by without saluting him, to call at his house the next day. Accordingly, these gentlemen waited upon the gallent Colonel, when he wished them to explain why they had neglected to salam him. They said they would have done so with pleasure, but that he being new to Zanzibar, they did not recognise him. Col. Euan, thereupon, ordered them to call upon him once daily for the space of a month, by which time, he is reported to have said, they would be able to know who he was. This, observes the *Rast*, is given as one of many other incidents of the kind.

"BUT WERE I A BRAHMIN"!

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD in making use of this little expression in the remarkable speech with which he opened the discussion on Sir W. W. Hunter's paper on "The New Industrial Era in India" at the Royal Colonial Institute last month, has struck the key-note to the solution of many important problems which baffle the ingenuity of even the best-intentioned among the administrators of India. The masterly dissertation which he delivered on that occasion, tracing the different courses through which from remote times the commerce of the East and the West lighted the paths of both civilizations into opposite directions at different epochs in the history of the world, should command the attention of all readers from one end of India to the other. It shows a grasp of ancient historical events throughout by a master-mind and reduced to latter-day deductions, such as the keenest intellect could not achieve unless aided by a large humanity, and praticularly by an unqualified love of that region of the Universe which may be comprehensively styled the land of the Aryans. The foretaste which the learned disquisition gives of the promised *magnum opus* which, as described by the author himself, will treat of the ancient commerce of India in so far as it throws light on the sources of the origin of Indian Art, is sufficient to whet a keen appetite for the rich pabulum which is in store for us; and we are simply relying on the world-wide reputation of Sir George Birdwood as an authority on Art in its highest and most classical aspects when we say that the forthcoming work will do much to bring nearer the widely parted communities of the Aryan race on the large platform of sympathetic memories and activity where they must meet on terms of

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11.

THE rains have not yet set in regularly, although we have had a foretaste of them; and in business everything indicates the advent of the comparatively dull season of the year. Transactions in Cotton have been upon a very limited scale, though prices have been pretty well maintained, with some exceptions, in view of small stocks and a deficient crop. Wheat and Seeds, though active on some days, especially the latter, have, upon the whole, been quieter than they were, the discouraging tenor of advices from the home markets, excepting as regards one or two of the less important kinds of Seed, militating against business. Exchange has been a weak and drooping market during the greater part of the period under review; the actual fall in rates, however, has not exceeded 3-32d. per rupee, and to-day the feeling has been steadier. Government Paper, on the other hand, has advanced a little almost daily, and the cash rate for Four per cents. is this evening ½ per cent. higher than our quotation of a week ago. Shares generally have been quiet; but there has been a good enquiry on most days for Mill Scrip, which has improved in value in a number of cases. Freights are quiet at about previous rates, with but little cargo offering. A languid demand, further restricted by the higher prices asked by dealers, continues to be felt in the Bazaar for Imports; and until the first general fall of rain shall have given some complexion to future prospects, we cannot look for any improvement, nor in the Indent branch of the trade, in which the eccentricities of Exchange will, in any case, still be a disturbing element.

MONEY.—The busy export season being now over, although under favourable circumstances we may still look for a fair business being done in Wheat and Seeds, Money may now be expected to become cheaper every day; and this view is borne out by the Presidency Bank's Statement issued this afternoon, which shows an increase in the Cash Balance of some 20⅜ lakhs. Government Deposits, as will be seen from the figures given below, must be credited with a portion of this increase; but it will also be noticed that trade requirements, notwithstanding some slight increase in Loans, had diminished by over 14½ lakhs. The Bank's minimum rate remains at 6 per cent. per annum; but accommodation is obtainable outside at 1½ to 2 per cent. cheaper; and in the natural course of things we may look for a reduction in the official rate before long.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc.	Rs.	8,45,346
Do. do. Branches...	Dec.	"	3,57,811
Other Deposits.....	Inc.	"	7,61,720
Government Securities	Dec.	"	18,426
Loans	Inc.	"	1,10,963
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	8,15,609
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	2,33,037
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	20,37,542

EXCHANGE.—On the day following the date of our last report there was at first an appearance of firmness in the market; but this was shortlived, and a weaker tone soon prevailed, leading to a decline of 1-32d. from the highest rates quoted in the morning. Very few Mercantile Bills came out, but a little was done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d. Next day a weaker feeling was apparent at opening, and quotations were made 1-32d. lower all round. At this decline the market was very quiet, very few Bills having come out and the banks having been indifferent about business pending the receipt of advices regarding Council allotments. Some private Telegraphic was done at 1s. 4¼d., and a small lot of 3 months' sight Credits was placed at 1s. 4¼d. for this month's delivery; but this is about the extent of Wednesday's transactions. On the following day there was no movement in the market either way. The feeling was quiet throughout, and business was most restricted, the only transactions reported having been a sale of some private Wire Transfer to a bank at 1s. 4¼d, and a little Bank Demand placed, for August delivery, at 1s. 4 5-32d. The market was again weak on Friday at lower rates, but with next to nothing doing. No Mercantile Bills came out, while remitters were not buyers at current quotations, and the only transaction reported throughout the day was in Bank Demand, at 1s. 4¼d. for forward delivery. The tone was flat at closing with Bank Bills 1-16d. and 3 months' sight Credits 1-32d. below the previous evening's quotations. The same flat feeling continued to the close of the week, but with very little doing to test rates. At opening on Saturday 1s. 4 3-16d. was quoted for 3 months' sight Credits, and something was done at this; but the amount of private Paper offering was very small. For Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1s. 4 1-16d. was quoted; demand from remitters, however, was almost absent, and an offer by a bank to sell Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 3-32d. to private buyers met with no taker. Some business was reported by one bank in Telegraphic at 1s. 4 1-16d., for June, and in Demand and Telegraphic for far forward at 1s. 4⅛d. To-day there has been a steadier feeling in the market, and after a moderate amount of business had been done in 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 3-16d, buyers asked 1s. 4 7-32d. for this month, and 1s. 4¼d. for July delivery. For Bank Paper no demand whatever has been apparent. At closing we quote forward Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 3-32d. for July, and at 1s. 4⅛d. for October-January. Ready rates are as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand.....		1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 ¼d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 4 ¼d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 11-32d	"
Francs	3 "	171¾	"
Do.	6 "	172½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was decidedly firmer on last mail-day, and Four per cents. moved up ⅛, remaining steady at 99⅜ all day for money, with the account quoted at 99½; but with not much doing on either line. Opening at the above quotations on Wednesday, the cash rate hardened to 99⅜ to 11-16, at which it remained steady. For the coming account, 99 9-16 was the quotation, and a fair amount was reported to have been booked on this line. For the July settlement 99 5-16 to ⅜ was named, but very little business transpired for that account. Next day the market was rather firmer again, and the money rate for Fours was steady at 99⅜, with the next account quoted at 99 11-16, at which rate a fair amount of business was reported; and the July settlement (for which hardly anything had been booked) at 99 7-16 to ½. Thereafter rates continued to move upward slowly, and on Friday a further advance of 1-16 per cent. was established, Fours having been quoted at 99 13-16 for money, and at 99 11-16 for the 30th inst., but without much business passing on either line. The week closed with a further advance of ⅛, say to 99 15-16 for Fours for cash, at which the market was steady. For the account 99⅜ was quoted, and a fair amount was reported to have been booked at this rate. Four per cents. have been rather firmer again to-day, the market having opened at 99 15-16, and hardened to par, at which we close. At 99 13-16 to ⅜ for the next account, and 99⅜ for the end of July a good deal has been booked. 4½ Paper has been steady, but almost nominal throughout the week at 105.

Municipal 5 per cent. Bonds are ½ per cent. higher at 107½. Port Trust Bonds are unaltered at 96.

SHARES.—While there has not been much doing in the general market, a good enquiry has prevailed for Mill Scrip, and with trifling exceptions, the changes which we have to make this evening in our quotations show a more or less considerable advance upon those which ruled a week ago. We have to report an advance of Rs. 65 in Hindustan Mill shares during the past week; of Rs. 37½ in Ripon; of Rs. 35 in Presidency; of Rs. 30 each in Victoria Manufacturing, Soondersdas, and Sholapore; of Rs. 25 in Luckmidas Khimji; of Rs. 20 each in City of Bombay, Alliance, and Hyderabad Deccan; of Rs. 15 in Khandeish; of Rs. 10 each in Queen, New Great Eastern, Mahalukshmi, and Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 5 each in Manockji Petit, Morarji Gokaldas, Jevraz Balloo, Coorla, and Connaught; of Rs. 3 in Anglo-Indian; and of Rs. 2½ each in David, and Mazagon. Bombay United, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 15; and Gordon are Rs. 2½ down. In Press shares, Prince of Wales have advanced Rs. 5; but New Berar are down Rs. 5; and Mofussil and Bombay, are each Rs. 2½ lower. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 75 for the first issue, and Rs. 15 for the second. Bombay Fire have advanced Rs. 25, Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 down. Cooper, Madon are Rs. 2½, and Bapty Flour Rs. 2, higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½ during the week; and Bank of Bengal, Rs. 10.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country demand for *Grey Shirtings* and other *Grey Goods* generally, continues very poor, orders from the Mofussil being quite insignificant. Lower rates are being offered to holders in the Bazaar, but they are firmly refused, some of the richer dealers preferring to hold their stocks of such goods as are likely to become scarce hereafter on account of the higher rates ruling for them in Manchester, to accepting any reduction in prices. Nothing has occurred during the past week to effect the position of *Bleached Goods* and they may be called unchanged in every respect. In *Dyed*, *Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods* we have also no change to report. The offtake of Goods of all descriptions for the past week is estimated at 2,300 packages. For *Local Goods* there has been a very small demand on account of the sluggish state of the markets in the interior; but rates are firmly maintained by manufacturers. For the China market also very little has been done; and altogether only 1,700 bales have changed hands during the week.

YARNS.—We have no change to chronicle in the position of *Imported Twist*, which continues in but moderate request at previous prices, in a steady market. Notwithstanding an advance in Exchange to Rs. 224½ in China, as adviced by a private telegram to hand to-day, dealers in *Local Spinnings* are as quiet as before, and continue to offer lower rates. Spinners are determined not to accept any reduction, but some Bazaar holders have availed themselves of the opportunity to lighten their stocks. The estimated sales for the week amount to only 2,000 bales.

METALS.—A small business only has been done in *Copper* and *Yellow Metal*, and quotations for both are 8 annas per cwt. lower in a quiet market. *Iron* also has been very quiet, but is quite unchanged in value.

COALS.—Owing to the large arrivals during the past week and the difficulty in securing lighters to meet the requirements, business in ready lots has been almost suspended, and we have not heard of anything being done from alongside in Harbour. A "bear" sale of about 2,000 tons Powell's Duffryn, effected a few days ago at Rs. 22, was covered at Rs. 23-8. Resales are still offering at Rs. 93-8, a price somewhat below the rate at which shipments can be made just now from home. North Country Coal is almost unsaleable and is quoted several rupees per ton lower than Cardiff descriptions. Speculators are still open to operate forward at reasonable prices, but shippers are unwilling to go on unless at very high rates. There have been resales of 4,000 tons Powell's, July-August shipment, at 23¼ to 23½; and we quote:—

Powell's.....	23	8	per ton ready.
Davison's	20	8	" "
Laird's	19	8	" "

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a quiet market throughout the week with little demand from local spinners, and less from exporters, and business on some days reaching a level which we only look for at the dullest part of the year. The less favourable accounts from China have doubtless influenced the action of local consumers; while the abstention from buying, which operators in Europe have shown to a large extent this year, was not likely to give place at the fag end of the season to much inquiry, in view of the present state and prospects of the governing markets for the Staple. What little demand has been felt during the past week has been chiefly for Bengals, Westerns, and Dharwar; and of these some 4,000 bales in the aggregate have been taken at prices, ranging, according to quality, from Rs. 175 to Rs. 193½ for Bengals; Rs. 192 to Rs. 199 for Westerns; and Rs. 204 to Rs. 210 for Dharwar. The few other purchases reported have been of Julgaum, at Rs. 196-96¼; Barsee, at Rs. 219; Indore, at Rs. 284¼; Kirkly, at Rs. 223½; and Khangaum, at Rs. 205, in Oomra kinds; and in Dhollera varieties, of Dhollera proper, at Rs. 198; Bhownuggers, at Rs. 201-9; and Morvi, at Rs. 202. A little Compta has also been taken, at Rs. 179; and Persian, at Rs. 203 per candy. Prices of Oomras have given way about Rs. 3 per candy, and Dharwar Rs. 2; but in other descriptions the decline, where there has been any, has not exceeded Re. 1 per candy; while Westerns are higher to that extent. All the Cotton in stock has now been warehoused against the rains, and the figures (which are not yet complete) are expected to show a sensible falling off from those at the close of last fair season.

The figures for the Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop which we give below now show a decrease of 245,000 bales, compared with the arrivals of last season's crop at the corespondding date of last year; while the arrivals of all Cotton since the 1st January up to yesterday show a falling off of 145,602 bales this year as against 1887.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *vid* Canal, without commission:—

Cotton.	Per Candy, Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	194	= 4d.
Do. Fully Good	189	= 3¾d.
Do. Good.	182	= 3½d.
(Oomra) Fully Good (Good Staple)	213	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good "	208	= 4¼d.
Do. F.G.F. "	200	= 4 3-32d.
Khandeish, Good,	198	= 4 1-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	192	= 3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good,	193	= 3 31-32d.
Do. Good	190	= 3 29-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	183	= 3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	221	= 4¼d.
Do. Fully Good	212	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	202	= 4 5-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	198	= 4 1-16d.
Westerns, Good,	198	= 4 1-16d.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1887-88. Bales.	Season. 1886-87. Bales.
Bengals..	205,500	255,500
Oomras—		
Berar	194,000	318,000
Khandeish..... ...	201,000	260,500
Barsi and Nugger ...	74,500	79,000
Hingunghaut	800	19,800
Dhollera	310,500	313,000
Broach	103,500	108,750
Compta & Dharwar ..	76,500	78,000
Persian & Sind.....	56,000	38,000
Westerns & Madras..	9,000	5,750
	1,231,300	1,476,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

	Bales. 1888	Bales. 1887	Bales. 1886
Receipts			
For the week	32,563	45,420	41,358
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	1,182,517	1,328,119	1,236,286
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	6,004	47,197	72,054
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	708,094	906,517	823,821
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	937	162	683
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	19,907	22,003	37,115

WHEAT became quiet on last mail-day, and *White Pessy* gave way in value half an anna per cwt., being quoted at Rs. 4-6-0 and Rs. 4-5-0 per cwt. respectively for the two qualities. On the following day a considerable business was reported, embracing most descriptions, and the market became firm, though without material advance in rates. Thereafter a quieter feeling set in again and not much business transpired from day to day; but latterly the market has been firmer, and we call *Pessy*, 91 per cent., Rs. 4-6-3, and 85 per cent. Rs. 4-5-3 per cwt. buyers, with sellers at 3 pies more. We quote *Delhi No.* 1 at Rs. 4-4-0 to Rs. 4-4-3 per cwt.; *Red Delhi*, at Rs. 3-15-0 per cwt; and *Ahmedabad* at Rs. 4-1-0 to Rs. 4-2-0 per cwt.

SEEDS also were in little request a week ago, though the market was fairly steady; but afterwards a good demand sprang up, which has since continued on most days, leading to a good business in several descriptions, and to some advance in prices. We quote *Linseed* this evening at Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-4-0 per cwt.; *Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed* at Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-11-0 per cwt.; *Yellow Cawnpore* at Rs. 6-6-0 per cwt.; and *Red Cawnpore* or *Delhi* at Rs. 5-10-0 to Rs. 5-11-0 per cwt.; *Poppy Seed* is firm at Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts. 1888.	Cwts. 1887.	Cwts. 1886.
Wheat—For the week	544,019	607,078	533,730
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	6,627,231	7,190,850	6,846,654
Linseed—For the week	81,626	97,919	114,027
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	1,803,761	1,719,690	2,866,059
Rapeseed—For the week	84,341	70,044	72,935
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	976,730	487,464	837,447
Gingelly Seed—For the week.	1,379	15,206	10,762
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	697,651	791,246	764,999

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts. 1888.	Cwts. 1887.	Cwts. 1886.
Wheat—For the week	436,669	610,306	357,338
From 1st Jan. to 9th June	4,786,144	5,258,568	5,558,853
Linseed—For the week	31,516	32,648	40,805
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	1,432,503	1,191,077	2,274,286
Rapeseed—For the week	55,889	21,334	30,328
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	643,099	330,321	601,082
Gingelly Seed—For the week	....	34,147	18,196
" From 1st Jan. to 9th June	659,825	981,076	797,363

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

GOLDSMID—May 23, at 2 Strathmore Gardens, W Jessy Sarah, widow of Henry Edward Goldsmid, HEIGS, formerly Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

SIMPSON—June 1, at the "Orchard," Portishead, Colonel R Salisbury Simpson, late Bengal Army, aged 78.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CARSON—BOUSTEAD—June 6, at Christ's Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev E J Bowen, Chaplain, assisted by the Rev J Taylor, Surgeon W P Carson, MB, 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt, to Frances, second daughter of Surgeon-Major R Boustead, MD, FRCS, IMS.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CHRISTISON—June 6, at Darjeeling, Glenroy William, aged 1 year and 10 months, the beloved son of George and Agnes Christison, Tukvar.

DAUKES—June 2, at Shillong, Assam, Arthur Frederic, youngest son of Frederic Clendon Daukes, Esq, BCS, aged one year and eleven months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1888.

THE recent appointment of Mr. H. T. Ommaney, of the Bombay Civil Service, to act for Colonel Wise as Inspector-General of Police, is an incident of some public importance as suggesting a new departure in Government policy and administration. It goes without saying that the appointment of a Bombay Civilian to one of the two coveted prizes of the Police Department has caused much heart-burning and disappointment in Police circles. The Civil List shows that there are five senior military men now in the Police Department, of whom one, at least, Colonel Wilson, is well known in Bombay as having officiated on more than one occasion for Sir Frank Souter as Commissioner. Major Humfrey has distinguished himself in Junnaghur; and there are several other officers of more or less distinction officiating as Police Superintendents. Why, then, has a Bombay Civilian been selected at this precise juncture to administer this important department? The question cannot of course be answered with any certainty, owing to the foolish official tradition that the public have no interest in questions of state policy, and that it is inexpedient as a rule to let the public into the secrets of the Council Room. But although the authorities are silent, it is not very difficult to divine the motives which have actuated them, and it may not be undesirable to indicate them as nearly as may be. A glance at the Civil List will show that the Bombay Police Department is at the present time in a state of transition from a semi-military to a purely civil force. The three first grade Superintendents are all senior military men. Of the five second grade Superintendents three, again, are military men. Of the seven third grade Superintendents one only, since the retirement of Major Macbay, is a military man. In the fourth and fifth grades, out of ten Superintendents there is one military man only. Amongst the Assistant Superintendents and Police Probationers there is not a single military man. It is clear from this statement that within a very few years the military element in the Bombay Police will have almost entirely disappeared, and the force will become, what many authorities consider it ought to be, a purely civil force under the entire control and supervision of the ordinary civil authorities. The notion of the District Superintendent of Police claiming to be independent of the District Magistrate, and to have the right of exercising in the district a kind of *imperium in imperio* in police and criminal matters, has entirely originated from the accidental fact that military officers have been extensively employed in all parts of India to start the work of police organisation. Military officers employed on *quasi* special duty have often been inclined to resent a position of subordination to the ordinary civil authorities. Soldiers by profession, they naturally were inclined to regard the police as a force auxiliary to the military, and to introduce military notions at all points into questions of police organisation. Knowing that they could always return to military duty the officers employed as Police Superintendents often affected an inconvenient degree of independence. Hence has arisen much friction. Police officers have attempted to teach magistrates and judges their duty, and the Government has had to write very plainly concerning a tendency sometimes dangerous to official discipline.

The policy of employing military officers on ordinary civil duty has lately been much discussed in military circles. The late Commander-in-Chief of this Presidency, Sir Arthur Hardinge, is known to have entertained very decided opinions on the subject. He considered that the policy of detaching promising military officers to perform ordinary civil duties as Superintendents of Police was both mischievous to the Army and injurious to the civil administration. He thought that soldiers ought to remain in the Army, and that the Government ought to make proper arrangements for securing the men they wanted for ordinary civil administration. These views have for some years past practically prevailed, for the Bombay Staff Corps is no longer freely indented on for police purposes. The present policy of Government is to strengthen in every way the civil organisation of the force, to subject the Superintendents entirely to the control of the District Magistrates, and to repress with some emphasis prepossessions and notions of independence which are quite inconsistent with a properly organised civil police force. The new Mofussil Police Bill is expected to mark this change of policy in a distinct way, and Mr. Ommaney's appointment is doubtless intended to be a public announcement of the general principles described. It is too early to express any opinion on the soundness of the general policy which has been sketched, but it has in the face of it much to recommend it, and the selection of Mr. H. T. Ommaney is from a personal point of view unexceptionable, though we cannot but sympathise with the police officers whose promotion it checks. He is known to be a Civilian of great energy and capacity, who has already made his mark in Khandeish, and the Government having made up their minds to go outside the police service in filling the appointment, it is doubtful if any better device could have been made. The public will watch with interest the new departure which has been made. Its importance is undoubted, and we see no reason to think that Government, as a matter of policy, are ill-advised. They are not acting against precedent in appointing a Covenanted Civilian to the office of Inspector-General of Police. The same thing has been done in Lower Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Assam. In these Governments the office has for some years past been held by the following members of the Bengal Civil Service:—Messrs. B. D. Lyall, J. C. Veasey, H. B. Webster, R. T. Hobart and T. J. Murray. It will be understood from this fact that the departure, though new, and though it gives ground for complaint to some deserving officers in Bombay, is strictly in accordance with administrative evolution in other parts of India.

THE Abkari Department seems determined that the public, and particularly the poorer classes with whom it comes in contact, shall have small reason for loving it. There is no branch of the administration which puts forth more frequent or more vexatious reminders of its existence. And the worst of it is that the classes whom it chiefly harasses are those which have fewest opportunities for giving voice to their wrongs. The vernacular press, which is the exponent of the pretensions and grievances of the literary classes mainly, and which seems to have neither ear nor sympathy for the classes which do not read, is silent upon the hardships which attend upon the operations of the Department, notwithstanding that nothing that has happened in Western India for many years past has created more discontent. It seems to be the destiny of the Abkari officials never to take a step without causing vexation or perhaps suffering in some direction. Let us take for example the licenses for the sale of fresh toddy which have been in operation in the Thana and Kolaba districts since the beginning of the present year. The license, of course, strictly limits the holder to the sale of unfermented toddy; it is the juice freshly drawn from the tree and nothing else that he is permitted to sell, and as often as not he sells it in what by courtesy is called a booth, which consists of little more than the post on which his name and the number of his license are exposed. The licensee is nominally allowed to sell toddy at any price he pleases, though the Government reserve to themselves the right to regulate the price, a right which, if we mistake not, they have lately availed themselves of in the island of Bombay by limiting the price to nine pies per eight drams, a price at which it is doubtful if it can be sold with an honest profit if the tree tax and the cost of the license are taken into account. But the vexation to which we wish to call attention is the stipulation that the licensee shall not be absent from his shop without appointing a substitute, and that before doing this he shall obtain the sanction of the Collector, and shall get his license endorsed, paying a rupee for the endorsement. Now this is no easy matter. The toddy seller and the toddy drawer are one and the same person, and if there is anyone on earth who is poorer than the toddy drawer it is the toddy seller. To him an extra fee of a rupee means a tax of ten per cent. on an already taxed income. Yet the terms of his license are absolute in their insistance upon the previously obtained consent of the Collector to his absence from his shop or booth, a consent which cannot be had for less than a rupee every time it is required—required, it may be, in order that the poor bhandari may draw the toddy which the terms of his license require him to sell. The grievance may seem a small one when looked at from a distance, but it is a real one, just such a one as native Congresses would take up if they would only condescend to discuss the concrete evils of administration which lie within sight, instead of soaring in the altitudes of imperial policy. And there is so much behind it of which it is characteristic—so much by which the Department puts itself in evidence as an agency for interfering with the customs, the comfort, and the daily avocations of large classes of the community. There is no pretence for representing regulations of this character as restraints upon intemperance. The truth is rather the other way, for the obstacles put in the way of the consumption of wholesome toddy are distinctly encouraging to the trade in fermented liquor. Shall we find an explanation for them in that fact?

THE withdrawal of the clauses of the Local Government Bill granting compensation to publicans whose licenses might be withdrawn under the Local Option Clauses is a measure of conciliation to the Temperance Societies that proved their strength in the recent election at Southampton. That Borough was supposed to be safe for two Conservative seats, the elections of 1885 and 1886 giving a decisive majority against the Liberals. The publican interest is very strong in that seaport, there being one public house for every 112 inhabitants, and all doing well. In the year 1874 Liberals who were in favour of Local Option were defeated; in 1878 Liberal candidates who opposed Local Option succeeded. Since then the tide has run strongly in favour of the Conservatives. Admiral Commerell was one of the members till the other day, when it seemed quite safe to give him a valuable piece of promotion and allow Mr. Guest, a Conservative postulant to slip into the seat, Mr. Evans, a Liberal aspirant, being then at sea. To take advantage of his absence the resignation of the Admiral was hurried, and three weeks' private notice of what was intended was given to Mr. Guest's friends. Mrs. Evans, however, assisted by Lady Ann Blunt and Miss Cobden, canvassed the electors for her absent lord, and promised that he would keep all the pledges she made in his name—"because I love him, and he loves me!" The Liberal and the Unionist papers strangely chronicle this element in the electoral struggle without attaching to it any of the value which they idly attach to subordinate questions of political principle. Mr. Guest boldly stood forward as the publicans' friend, and advocated compensation for forfeited licenses. He sank the question of Union versus Home Rule, which however the ladies made prominent, bringing down ex-Lord Mayor Sullivan and others to address the constituents. Better still, the full force of the Temperance Associations was turned on, and the ratepayers were terrified at the prospect of having to pay £250,000,000 of compensation to the publicans,—if the Local Government Bill passed as it stood. The result has been that the Conservative candidate was a very bad second on the polling day, having obtained 885 votes less than the Liberal candidate. The promptitude with which the Government has thrown overboard the Compensation Clauses, while retaining those granting Local Option, shows how precarious the situation must be. Had the Ministry announced that since the Compensation Clauses were not approved the Local Option, of which they were the corollary, should be abandoned also, the publicans would not have been rendered furious as they must be when they find they are handed over, bound hand and foot, to enemies armed with all the terrors of Local Option. Without conciliating the Temperance people, the Ministerial surrender will exasperate the betrayed publicans.

THE Uncovenanted Service in India cannot but be disappointed at the result of Mr. H. S. King's persevering efforts in Parliament and elsewhere to obtain redress for their grievances. The minority of fifty-five who supported Mr. King on Friday night must have been below his expectations, since at the meeting at Simla last week a solid phalanx of eighty members was spoken of as prepared to follow him into the division lobby. If the division was disappointing there was nothing to mitigate disappointment in the terms in which Sir John Gorst resisted the motion. There seems a distinct invitation to abandon hope in Sir John Gorst's judgment that the complaint regarding leave and pensions is groundless. After this it is difficult to see what advantage can follow from carrying on the agitation while the present Secretary of State is in office, unless indeed the Government can be expected to yield to persistent agitation by the Uncovenanted Service as they have just yielded to the persistent agitation of the Temperance party against the Compensation Clauses of the Local Government Bill. But, as a matter of practical politics, the Service cannot build a very large edifice of hope upon a possibility of that kind. Sir John Gorst, having characterized the claims of the Service as groundless, will not be converted in a hurry to a more favourable and, we may add, a juster view. The India Office, we should have thought, would have been precluded from taking up so uncompromising an attitude by Lord Cross's proposal to the Indian Government to compromise the claims of the Service by granting pensions at a fixed rate of one and eight-pence in the rupee—an offer which is freely spoken of now, though when we announced three months ago that it be made those who knew nothing about the matter told us with characteristic confidence that it had never been made. The attitude of the India Office in Friday's debate was as inconsistent therefore as that of the Simla meeting, in refusing anything short of two shillings in the rupee, was impolitic. The debate and the meeting together seem to us to have postponed for an indefinite period the adjustment of the claims of the Service, some of which are very reasonable. We regret that this should be so, but there is no advantage in ignoring so obvious a truth.

THE death of Colonel King-Harman, M.P., deprives the House of Commons of a man of magnificent presence, six feet three in height, and in all physical presentment nobly planned. Mr. Balfour will lose in him a man on whom he counted much, for he knew how to make himself thoroughly unendurable to the Irish Party, of which he was at one time in every sense a conspicuous member. Last year he was given the honorific office of Irish Under-Secretary, which was not a paid post, and therefore could not be objected to on constitutional grounds, though no vote of Parliament had authorised the creation of such a place. This year however in an unlucky moment a Bill was brought in to attach a salary to the office; it was contested at every stage and a month since brought the Government within eight of a defeat; a disaster was only averted through the accident of forty Irish members being absent in Dublin sitting on the Pope's Rescript. Had Colonel King-Harman returned from the voyage to South Africa, which he was obliged to take in the hope of recovering from the fatigues of two Sessions in which he acted as henchman for Mr. Balfour, he would have been able to draw the first instalment of his hardly earned salary on landing. As it is, the salary was voted in vain.

THE adjourned debate on the new

TELEGRAMS

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 10.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations were formally received by the Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday.

In replying to the addresses of their Presidents, his Majesty deplored the death of the Emperor William, and said that, though the Austro-German Alliance remained unweakened by the sad event, the demand by the Government for the new Army Credits is necessitated by the increasing dubiousness of the situation in Europe and the growing preparedness for war which is observable everywhere, compelling the Austro-Hungarian Empire to make corresponding preparations for the protection of the Monarchy.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

Government withdraws the Compensation Clauses of the Local Government Bill in order to appease the Temperance agitation on the subject.

OBITUARY.

The Rt. Hon. Colonel E. King-Harman.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 10.

Riaz Pasha has formed the Egyptian Cabinet.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

POTSDAM, JUNE 10.

The Emperor Frederick has a slight trouble in swallowing his food.

THE CZAR'S PROPOSED VISIT TO CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 11.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar has renounced the idea of visiting Central Asia in order to avoid the exciting comment which the visit would provoke in England.

REVIVAL OF DACOITY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 11.

The dacoits attacked Jenangyoung on Sunday night. 100 houses were burned, the loyal Thoogyi killed, two villagers wounded, and the leading trader carried away as hostage. No damage was done to the oil wells. A reinforcement of military police was immediately despatched for Minbu.

Poonghee, who was arrested yesterday, explains the possession of Mengoon's official stamp by stating he had asked it as a curio from the prince. Nothing has yet been found to connect him with any plot, but he has been long suspected by the police as one of the many emissaries here of Mengoon.

THE UNITED STATES ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

There is every probability of the United States sending over a Commission to England shortly to inquire into the Silver Question. The Bi-metallic League are preparing for a long and vigorous campaign.

THE TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 11.

The Travancore Government have decided to propose the adoption of the Standing Orders of the Madras Board of Revenue. The measure will be considered at the first meetings of the new Legislative Council. The same Government has ordered heads of departments and Dewan Peishcars to invite opinions on the complaints of the people, their districts keeping a register of the same and submitting copies to Government.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 9.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 9.

The City Line steamer City of Canterbury left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Thames arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4¼
Exchange on India 30 days' sight ...	1 3⅞
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ per cent. do.	70⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right through Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes for Mozambique on Friday evening 15th. inst.

We hear that one of the joint editors of the *Chitra Gupt*, a Marathi weekly, published in Sattara, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for defaming the Sub-Registrar of Karad by imputing that he was in the habit of taking bribes, and that without *pujah* being made to his palm, no business could be transacted, &c. The second editor has absconded, and all trace of him has been lost.

COLONEL STEEL, who was lately appointed Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government, in the Public Works Department, has taken six months' leave, and Mr. Weekes, from Bengal, acts for him.

THE Government of India has decided that profits derived by a person from the preparation of indigo, whether it was grown by him or not, are exempt from income-tax.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of May :—1886, Rs. 12,57,79,000 ; 1887, Rs. 10,70,61,000 ; and 1888, Rs. 11,80,45,000.

AFTER making a 120-ton gun, and subsequently a 140-ton gun, Herr Krupp, of Essen, is now manufacturing a 150-ton gun. The latter is similar to that weighing 140 tons, but is longer, and will have a greater range. The Essen establishment is reported to be very busy at present on an order from the Austrian Government for 150 heavy siege-guns. One of the 120-ton guns made for the Italian Government has been fired more than two hundred times, and is said to be still in good condition.

THE Armenian leaders (a Constantinople telegram says) being now convinced that England will not interfere single-handed in reference to the reforms to be introduced in the Armenian provinces which have been placed under the guarantee of all the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty, and having, moreover, been advised that the British Government does not share their views concerning a compulsory power having been given to Englaud for the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor, have resolved to address themselves to the French Government, to whom a very urgent appeal will be made shortly.

A NATIVE of Finland, named Runen, was sent about two years ago to the East, at the expense of the Russian Government, with the object of endeavouring to discover the art of Persian carpet-weaving, the secret of which is strictly guarded by those engaged in the trade. He made the journey disguised as a simple workman ; but it was only after long and fruitless efforts to obtain admission into a Turkish carpet manufactory that he succeeded at a small place near Smyrna in acquainting himself with the process and making a design of a loom. A Persian carpet manufactory has now been established in Finland, and important results are anticipated from the new branch of industry thus introduced.

THE Czar, in the course of the coming summer will make a tour to Southern Russia, where he will attend the manœuvres of the troops belonging to the Odessa military district. His Majesty will afterwards proceed to the Caucasus, and it is believed in Russian Court circles that his Majesty will extend his journey to Central Asia with the object of inspecting the Transcaspian Railway. According to telegraphic intelligence, dated the 22nd of May, the traffic on the Transcaspian Railway has been interrupted for four days, the line being damaged by mountain torrents near Kizil Arvat, and the rails and sleepers being washed away for fifteen miles. Two trains with guests invited for the opening of the Samarkand terminus were detained at the station at Karandjik.

FOURTEEN of the large ocean steam-vessels belonging to the Messageries Maritimes and the Transatlantic Company are to receive the necessary additions to enable them to be at the shortest notice transformed into vessels of war capable of serving as auxiliary cruisers. A Commission composed of naval officers and engineers, has been sent from Cherbourg to Havre to determine the armament of the steamers of the Transatlantic Company. It has already decided that the armament of the Champagne is to consist of seven guns of fourteen centimetres calibre and eight Hotchkiss revolver guns. A similar Commission will be sent from Toulon to Marseilles to decide on the armament of the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes.

M. FAYE, the Paris astronomer, has just read an interesting communication at the Academy of Science, which gives some curious information concerning the "Men in Mars." The author of the communication is M. Perrotin, of the Nice Observatory. This gentleman brought a powerful glass to bear on the planet, and from what he saw it appears that Mars is not only inhabited by men, but by most skilful and energetic canal-cutters and engineers who put M. de Lesseps and his fellow piercers of isthmuses "in back seats." Astronomers have already called the lines going from sea to sea on the surface of Mars "canals ;" but M. Perrotin says that some of these waterways are, like the Panama project, still unfinished.

THE formal opening of the Belgrade Salonica Railway took place on Saturday, May 19. On Friday in last week a party started from Belgrade for Salonica by the new line. A stoppage was made at Nish. The party started at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached Salonica at half-past nine in the evening. At the special request of Turkey the train which was made up of Servian rolling stock stopped at the Turkish frontier when the party changed into the Turkish carriages so that the outward appearance of a foreign invasion should be avoided. Meanwhile a Belgrade telegram announces that the Arnauts had previously damaged the rails at Ristovach Station so as to prevent the train from entering Turkish territory. Military precautions have, however, now been taken along the Turkish part of the line so as to prevent any similar outrage on the part of the fanatical population. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—The incomprehensible ill-will of the Turkish Government as regards the line was shown in so many small ways that it is evident some resolute effort on the part of the Great Powers will be required before the new line becomes of the slightest use for passenger or postal traffic.

THE Bulgarian Exarch has addressed a long memorandum to the Turkish Grand Vizier setting forth the grievances from which the Orthodox Bulgarians are suffering. He complains that the Porte refuses to grant firmans for the appointment of metropolitans in Macedonia and elsewhere, with the result that his flock in those districts are without religious provision of any kind. Over a hundred churches are awaiting consecration, children cannot be baptized, nor can the dead be buried according to their own rites. The Exarch attributes the sufferings of his people to the opposition of the Greek metropolitans, and says that, to avoid the intolerable position to which they are reduced, many of the Orthodox Bulgarians are joining the Roman Catholic Church. The Exarch gives a deplorable account of the condition to which the Bulgarian Church is reduced.

THE recent difficulty between the United States and Morocco, which at one time appeared likely to end in an appeal to force, has terminated in a most satisfactory manner. The result was mainly due to the reasonable and conciliatory attitude of Cid Hadj Mahommed el Kabash, the Imperial Commissioner, who was sent down from Fez to Tangier with full powers to treat. The Imperial Commissioner having been convinced that the United States Government should have no motives other than the vindication of his honour, made every concession possible, and besides releasing the men at Rabat and Casa Blanca, whose imprisonment was the primary cause of the trouble, has agreed to recognize the sixty *proteges* on the Consul's list, subject to the subsequent right of protest in particular cases for cause shown.

"THE recent reprobation of the appeals to our Indian feudatories for donations and subscriptions," says a correspondent of the *St. James's Gazette*, "recalls an incident of the pageant enacted at Delhi, where, in January, 1877, all the chiefs of the Native States were summoned to hear the empire proclaimed by the Governor-General, Lord Lytton. Within a few days of the arrival of those princes at the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire, they were asked, to the bewilderment of some and to the amusement of others, to subscribe for a proof-print. It was explained to them that a picture by the grand *tamasha* of the proclamation of the Indian Empire would be painted and presented to the Queen-Empress. The picture, they were told, was to cost the Government of India a lakh of rupees ; and of this picture, if they subscribed, adds the correspondent, 'they would be presented with a proof-print!' It is a good many years ago ; but to the best of my recollection this is what occurred. If my memory has served me right, perhaps some of your readers will know, or will be in a position to inquire, what amount was thus subscribed, and whether a print of Mr. Val Prinsep's huge canvas has been sent to those chiefs whose names were down on the subscription-list. If it has not been published, and any subscriptions were collected, it is to be hoped they have been returned."

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. A chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 25.

I SENT you a telegram, a few days ago, giving the result of my inquiries as to the view taken at headquarters respecting the Sind question. My information goes to show that the matter is still in the deliberative stage. It will doubtless have been reassuring to you in Bombay to know that the proposal has been received with coldness here, and that the India Office is not disposed to sanction any arrangement that will inflict serious injury on Western India. I do not say that the India Office will refuse altogether to sanction the transfer of your North-Western Province to the Punjab, but this I can confidently assert, that it will insist upon adequate compensation being given to Bombay. It is considered that if you are deprived of Sind you ought to receive in exchange the whole of the Central Provinces, and this proposition has been or is about to be made to the Supreme Government by the authorities here. The general opinion in leading Anglo-Indian circles is that Sind would suffer from the change. As a well-known official remarked to me, joined to Bombay Sind is in the forefront of Western India and in the closest official, political, and commercial relation with Europe. Attached to the Punjab the province would be withdrawn, as it were, within shrewdness and foresight.

There are not many prominent Conservative politicians in London just now, but all I saw yesterday were fearfully disturbed by the disaster, for it is a disaster that has befallen the Government at a very critical period. One of them, while deploring the defeat of the Conservative candidate, thought Lord Salisbury was to be commended for his patriotism in selecting a good Commander for Portsmouth at the risk of losing a Conservative seat. But the gentleman who took this view of the matter was entirely alone. All the others blamed Lord Salisbury for what they called his reckless folly in courting so serious a reverse. It is only fair to the Conservatives to say that neither in private nor in public do they seek to unduly minimise the significance of Wednesday's fall, but they do not agree as to the causes of the Liberal victory. They all concur in this, that the issue was not Home Rule; some attribute Mr. Evans's triumphant return to his local influence, others say that the Compensation Clauses of Mr. Ritchie's ill-starred County Government Bill settled the election, while a fourth party say that "Mr. Caine and his friends will in reality have no more right to claim the election as a victory for the cry of confiscation than Mr. Gladstone will be entitled to parade it as a triumph of his Separatist policy." I had forgotton for the moment the existence of yet another body, represented by a well-known London journal of Unionist proclivities, which declares that the electors of Southampton deserted the Government because they wished to punish her Majesty's Ministers for neglecting to provide ample security against a French invasion of England! There is not perfect unanimity among the Liberals. Some of them consider that compensation and not coercion was the subject on which the election turned ; others think that coercion had more to do with the result than compensation, while a large number hold that the two things equally contributed. The Liberals are unanimous in disclaiming the notion that local causes were supreme. Possibly they were not supreme, but they had much to do with the election as is nearly always the case in places like Southampton. But the two candidates were pretty equally balanced in regard to their Southampton claims, and although Mr. Guest was accused of having injured the town by preventing the Great Western Railway from going there, Mr. Evans was charged with trying to get the Union Steamship Company, of which he is Deputy Chairman, to follow the example of the P. and O. Company and remove from Southampton to London. That Mr. Evans was in America when the seat became vacant, and that the election had the appearance of being "rushed" by the Conservatives for their own benefit, so far from injuring him had the contrary effect, for it afforded the Liberals an admirable weapon, of which Mr. Evans's energetic wife made the very best advantage. Whether or not the Government were guilty of a "dirty trick," there is no doubt that the majority of the voters thought they were, and my own impression, gathered from trustworthy local sources, is that the result of the election is largely owing to this cause. Another thing which did the Conservative party some harm was the active part taken in the contest by the late member. There was scarcely a meeting held in the interests of Mr. Guest that was not addressed by Admiral Commerell, and on the polling day he was very active in whipping up of the "free and independent." The gallant Admiral would perhaps have done well to abstain from taking any part in the election. What would be thought of a lawyer who resigned his seat to accept a judgeship if, after his appointment was announced, he went down to his former constituency and took a leading part in the election of his successor? There is no doubt that the Licensing clauses of the Local Government Bill were brought prominently before the electors, at the instance mainly of the Conservatives, but the *Times* goes too far when it insinuates that the contest was decided apart from Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The *Daily Telegraph*, which is as strongly Unionist as ever, admits that the Liberals only partially accepted the challenge of Mr. Giles, the sitting Conservative member, to make compensation the issue, "bringing the Irish question prominently on the carpet and calling to their aid such champions as Mr. Waddy, Q.C., M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin." It is evident from this that if the election was not entirely fought, as Sir William Harcourt would say, upon the "great question of tolerance in Ireland," Home Rule was not entirely *une quantite negligeable*. Mr. Balfour's position, already shaken by the revolt of the Unionists against the unfortunate King-Harman Salary Bill, and by Lord Randolph Churchill's new attitude of uncompromising hostility to the present Irish policy of the Government, will not be altogether enviable one when Parliament meets next Thursday.

The effect that the Southampton election will have on the Local Government Bill remains to be seen. That the publicans should be deprived of their means of livelihood without any compensation whatever is not desired by any class of the community except the Temperance party, but there is a good deal of confusion on the subject not only in the minds of the public but also apparently in those of the Ministers themselves, and perhaps the best thing will be for the Government to drop the Licensing clauses altogether. It is becoming daily more evident that in its present form the Bill has very little chance of passing this year, except in an autumn Session, but the question is, will Lord Salisbury still further strain the loyalty of his county supporters by bringing them to town at a season when rural life has so many charms for them? Already the number of amendments to the measure is prodigious, and it is fully expected that very many more alterations and omissions will be suggested when members come back next week, after having had opportunities of talking over matters with their constituents. The Liberals would not be sorry if the Government failed to overcome the manifold difficulties by which the Bill is encompassed ; the active Ministerialists are giving only a lukewarm support to Mr. Ritchie, and the independent Conservatives are as strongly opposed to the measure as ever. If, in spite of all obstacles, the Government are able this Session to carry the Bill, even in an attenuated form, they may consider themselves particularly fortunate. The opinion is gaining ground, however, that the task is too herculean even for the present administration, though it continues to be backed up by the Liberal Unionists, and that it will come to this : either the whole Bill must be withdrawn or the Ministry must make up their minds for an autumn Session.

It is said that Lord Randolph Churchill, before starting for the Continent, went about among his friends declaring that the Southampton election would bring the Prime Minister round to his views within a fortnight. I cannot vouch for the report, but if Lord Salisbury is influenced by the *Standard*, perhaps his conversion may be as rapid his energetic young friend seems to anticipate. "The firmness and courage of Mr. Balfour," said the Ministerial journal on the morrow of the Southampton election, "have already done much to crush the spirit of lawlessness in Ireland, and to bring within measurable distance the time when Local Self-Government can be conceded to the Irish people." Again, "If the people of England see that Lord Salisbury has been faithfully carrying out the pledges which were given by his supporters at the last General Election, and is gradually bringing Ireland to that stage of convalescence when she may be safely treated like Great Britain," and so on and so on. Read between the lines these sentences are not without significance. Mr. Chamberlain must mind, or he will be left out in the cold. He, no doubt, felt that the wind was being taken out of his sails by Lord Randolph's important speech at Preston, and the result was the appearance of the portentous pronouncement in Tuesday's issue of the *Birmingham Post* in favour of County Government with Provincial Legislative Assemblies in Ireland. Kite-flying as a holiday amusement is sometimes not a bad thing, but on this occasion it has not been a success. So far from the Chamberlain scheme having created a sensation, it has fallen absolutely flat, receiving even less attention from the Unionists than from the Gladstonians. Mr. Chamberlain, as you are aware, is spending a portion of the recess with his dear friend, Sir William Harcourt, in the New Forest, and gossips say that when the London papers reached Lyndhurst on Wednesday, and the member for Birmingham saw how completely ignored he had been, he nearly had a fit. However that may be, his visit to Hampshire cannot have been one of unmixed pleasure. To say nothing of the humiliation of having his carefully elaborated pronunciamients unceremoniously snuffed out by the Unionist Press, it could not be altogether agreeable to be staying this week in the country house of a Gladstonian not far from Southampton. If it be true, as the shameless *Star* asserts, that Mr. Chamberlain invited himself to Malwood, Sir William Harcourt was amply revenged. Mr. Chamberlain must have found his surroundings decidedly uncongenial, and people are wondering whether his host offered to take him with him when he drove over to Southampton yesterday to meet the newly-elected M. P. when he landed from the Transatlantic steamer. A friend of mine, who calls himself a Unionist, but not a Coercionist, was telling me a day or two ago of a conversation he had with Mr. Chamberlain on Irish affairs at the close of last week. My friend explained his views to Mr. Chamberlain, who remarked, "I agree with you. I am heartily with Lord Randolph Churchill in wishing to see Local Government extended to Ireland." If the right hon. gentleman is willing to play second fiddle to Lord Randolph, the two together may be able to accomplish what one of them at all events seems unable to do single-handed.

The expectation of the Unionists that the Papal Rescript would be followed by a sweeping denunciation by the Pope of the general methods of the National League has not yet been realized, and the opinion of those behind the scenes is that no further action will be taken by the Vatican. This view is confirmed by the message sent to the Lord Mayor of Dublin from Rome by Archbishop Walsh. That dignitary avers that "all apprehensions of political interference of the Holy See in Irish affairs are absolutely groundless." "The cause of Ireland," his Grace goes on to say, "has nothing to fear from Leo XIII. Accept my most distinct assurance on this point." Archbishop Walsh approves of protests against "the action of all those hostile journals which insult the Holy See by representing the Sovereign Pontiff as a political partisan," but he thinks it should be made clear that as Irishmen and Catholics they are not to be misled by "any such device of the enemies, either of the nationality or of the Catholic faith of Ireland." The speeches delivered at the open-air demonstration in Phœnix Park on Sunday, and at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation yesterday, while respectful towards the Pope, made it clear that the Irish people are determined to accept no dictation in political matters from the Eternal City. There is still much uncertainty as to the influences which operated to induce the Holy Office of the Inquisition to issue its recent decree, but I am assured by English Catholics who are in a position to speak with authority on this subject that the Rescript owes its existence not to the diplomacy of the Duke of Norfolk, but to the representations of Bishop Healy and the other clerical dignitaries in Ireland, who have never been in complete sympathy with Nationalist aspirations. I am also told that at least one-half of the Irish clergy would only be too glad of an opportunity of holding aloof from the League, but this is probably an exaggeration.

One of the regular features of our English spring is an exceptionally brilliant and informing article on France appearing in the *Times*. It is a hardy annual, and may be confidently looked for sometime in May. Mr. Frederic Harrison goes to France every spring. He knows all the men of position worth knowing, and is as well read, and is as fully acquainted wih the modern history of our neighbour as is M. Emile de Laveleye or M. Clemenceau himself. Of course, the great English Positivist does not sign his annual communication, nor is there any need for him to do so. There is a certain style, particularly of treatment, not so much of phraseology, which at once tells the intelligent reader where he is. The article this year is all about Boulanger and Boulangism. A clear idea of the situation in France is the result of an attentive perusal of Mr. Harrison's statements. One sees the aspects of the French character which have made Boulangism possible, the forces which have gone to make it what it is, and the limitations which rob the movement of any really serious elements of peril. All the appearances point to France passing through the crisis without serious risk to the Constitution, and that, probably, the Boulanger "boom" has already attained its greatest dimensions. There is some necessity for such a protest as the ex-General has made, and revision is highly desirable. But the way to get revision was not to establish a Cave of Adallamite which the discontented of all parties could assemble. This is what the clever men who have Boulanger in their hands have done, and that is one reason why he and they will not succeed while the cause they profess to have at heart will be advanced.

Lovelier weather than the holiday-making multitude had on Whit-Monday need not be desired by anybody. An English spring day of the best kind is almost the perfection of weather, and is not to be beaten anywhere. As a consequence of the goodness of the weather the numbers who left home to enjoy themselves in the open air were enormous. The railways were never so thronged. Their passengers were to be counted by the hundred thousand. So well and admirably were the arrangements made that not a single accident was reported anywhere. This speaks volumes for the sobriety and good order of the pleasure-seeking multitude as for the excellent organisation of the railway officials. On some of the lines the arrangements were complicated by the Queen's departure from Windsor for Balmoral. Some trains were thereby delayed, but nobody grumbled, at least not very loud.

A curious rumour is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Mr. Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster-General, is to succeed Lord Reay as Governor of Bombay. The person who put this story in circulation is evidently unaware of the fact that his Excellency's time will not be up until 1890, and who knows whether Mr. Raikes's party will be in office then? Mr. Raikes is not a wealthy man, and he is, I believe, quite prepared to accept a Governorship if it is offered to him. He would prefer the Speakership, but it is extremely doubtful even if the chair were to become vacant during the present *regime*, that Mr. Raikes would be chosen to fill it. It is true that he has had useful experience as a former Chairman of Committees, and that he is possessed of respectable business capabilities, but he hardly carries sufficient guns for the Speakership. Besides he is not a prepossessing man, and he is rather unpopular.

Nothing has been done in respect to the Hyderabad Mining Inquiry since I last wrote. The Nizam's Envoy, Mahdi Ali, has arrived, and is getting his arrangements for the inquiry to begin on Friday next in order. A certain amount of feeling is being imported into the matter, for, I hear, that as soon as Parliament reassembles the Under-Secretary for India is to be questioned regarding the fee of Rs. 82,000 which he received at the end of 1884 from the Peishkar. I do not, I must confess, see what the questioners are going to make out of the answer when they get it, but I have no doubt they do expect to gain some point or other, else they would not make it. The *World's* hypothetical wealthy colonel's observations on the scandal are the only remarks which have recently been made to which it is worth while directing attention. But there are somethings to be said after all. Mr. Cordery has not been suspended. The India Office is not in the habit of according Jedburgh justice to Covenanted Civilians : it does not hang such a man and then proceed to try him. It will be time enough to talk of Mr. Cordery's suspension when he has been found guilty. I hear an explanation of the *laches* of the India Office Committee, which you may take for what it is worth. The principal members of that Committee were General Richard Strachey and Sir Ashley Eden. Neither liked Indians, and each was ready to believe Abdul Huq would do wrongly if he could. They watched his Railway negotiations with the eyes of hawks and carried their oversight so far as to accept from Abdul Huq a statement showing how the £80,000 he received from the Nizam's Government was expended. It is clear none of that money was used illegitimately, otherwise General Richard and Sir Ashley would have exposed the wrong-doing at once. It is said that these eminent men were so occupied in looking after the Railway that they let the Mines slide. I don't know whether those who urge this plea do so thinking they thereby serve General Richard Strachey and Sir Ashley Eden. The utmost it does is to save their honesty at the expense of their intelligence. Now neither man was nothing if he was not intelligent, and his honesty, of course, is beyond all doubt. This leaves things in very much of a muddle, a muddle which Sir Henry James will probably clear up.

Reuter telegraphed from Simla two days ago that the much-discussed question of abolishing the present system of separate armies for the Presidencies was again under consideration. Already the desirability of carrying out these recommendations of the Army Commission is being discussed. In view of the straits for money of your Government I should not be surprised if one of these days the House of Commons, almost with a rush, upset the Presidency system. Members are getting into that state of mind with regard to India that they must do something if only to satisfy their consciences. From what I know of the feeling among M.P.'s I am quite certain that if one of several members, with Indian experience, cared to take up the subject and push it through the House he could achieve his object before the Queen's Speech, closing the Session, is read. But to do that would be to imply that Parliament sits for purposes of achievement : such a doctrine is flat blasphemy to most legislators.

The glorious uncertainty of by-elections was never more strikingly exemplified than by the result of the contest at Southampton, which has cast a damper on the Whitsuntide holidays of the Unionists. The return of the Gladstonian candidate was entirely unexpected, and in the Liberal clubs in town, when the telegram arrived announcing the success of Mr. Evans, there was a general disposition to believe that the telegraph people had made a mistake. Although the Hampshire borough, once so intimately connected with the Indian mail service, is rather more fickle than most constituencies in the South, the two previous fights were easily won by the Conservatives, and Admiral Commerell, before receiving the lucrative naval command which compelled him to retire from Parliament, assured the Tory Whip that the seat was in no way endangered. Of course, Admiral Commerell wished to go to Portsmouth, but he is an honourable man. His fidelity to his party puts him above the suspicion of having wilfully deceived the Conservative wire-pullers. Under the circumstances he naturally took a sanguine view of the prospects, but Mr. Akers Douglas's childlike confidence was scarcely what might have been expected from one who has not hitherto been considered wanting in the veil of the Supreme Government and suffer in every way from this, not only in its occultation, but through being checked in its development by Calcutta's jealousy of Kurrachee and Western India generally. And Calcutta, be it remembered, is supreme with the Government of India. Western India divided into Sind-Punjab and Bombay would soon fall a prey to the Supreme Government, while united and always sure of at least the sympathy of the India Office, which is never so Bengalee as the Supreme Government, both can hold their own.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS AND ENGLISH OPINION.

OUR London correspondent writes :—The Indian National Congress, which, with you, was so big a thing five months ago, has burst upon us with all the charm of novelty and the freshness of spring verdure. Removed to other skies the subject so *jejune* to you is full of novelty to us. The folio volume containing the report of the speeches at the Congress and a number of most interesting appendices has evidently been reprinted here. It is handsome in appearance. With its light green cover it is doubly in the fashion : its colour is the Irish Nationalist colour with all the violence washed out, and is besides one of the two colours most approved this year by ladies,—the other colour is a *terra cotta* pink, if you can guess what *that* is. Well, your five-months' old Congress is a new-born infant with us and, as I have said, is attracting no little attention. It was circulated in this country at a most opportune time. I received my copy a week before the Whitsuntide holidays began, and I suppose other journalists were similarly treated. Be that as it may, there is a general eruption of Indian National Congress articles throughout the country. The *Evening Post* led off on the eve of the holidays by taking up and commending the Resolution about Native Volunteering in India. Then the *Times* came into the field. For three successive days your contemporary has devoted a large portion of its space to a critical, and on the whole friendly, review of the Congress's proceedings. The writer of those articles, I can with some confidence say, is Sir William Hunter. It is clear that if he could influence her Majesty's Government before this Session closes, a Commission—a Royal Commission for choice—would be appointed to consider the cries of the Congress, and if they were found to be reasonable, to grant what the cries represented. Can Sir W. W. Hunter thus influence the Government? There's the rub. There be those who think he can, and that we are within measurable distance of the attainment by the Congressmen of what they desire. I am not among the sanguine ones who so think. Sir William Hunter is undoubtedly a man of great influence, but I doubt even *his* power to insert so great and so momentous a question, as this Indian question certainly is, among the dense crowd of matters calling for immediate attention. Besides, Ministers—be they Tory or Liberal—never move in advance of English political opinion. English politicians are not pressing Government to grant Indians the reforms they ask for, and that being the case Ministers will, if they can, serenely let the subject alone. Last week the objectors to the Calcutta Municipal Bill were told they were too late. Sympathisers with Indian Reformers will be told they are too early. Assuredly they are too early to expect to pluck fruit just yet. They have to educate public opinion generally. And, really, it seems as if they were at least beginning to do it. I am among those who believe in the power and influence of the provincial daily press. I look at the chief country journals as regularly as I do at the principal metropolitan papers. This is what I have seen anent the Congress during the last two days : the *Birmingham Daily Post* devoting its first leader to a discussion of the Madras proposals, the *Nottingham Daily Express* doing the same thing in the same way,—both sympathetic and cordial to a degree ; the *New Castle Daily Trader* follows suit, and it evidently looks as if, during this Parliamentary recess, the Congress and its batch of reforms were going to take a place among English stock subjects of discussion. There is much of portent in this. How much, how little, I do not profess to say. You are far enough away to judge of the matter proportionately.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE South Yorkshire Light Infantry, now stationed at Quetta appear to have been very unfortunate since their arrival there. They lost within a short space of time seven children and three men, two of the latter being married. Owing to the vicissitudes of the weather at present prevailing at Quetta there are still several critical cases in hospital. The climate, we are told, is at present extremely warm during the day and very cold during the night. The troops in the Quetta garrison were exercised in field manœuvres during the latter part of last month for about a week during which time the endurance of the men in marching, &c., was fully tested.

THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

A *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary* was published last evening containing the following notification of the death of Sir Frank Souter :—

"The Governor-in-Council has received with deep regret intimation that Sir Frank Henry Souter, Knight, C.S.I., C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, died suddenly at Ootacamund on Tuesday, the 5th instant. Sir Frank Souter joined the service of the Bombay Government in 1854 as Superintendent of Police in Dharwar and continued to serve in the same department until his death. He received the repeated thanks of Government for distinguished service in the arrest of the Chief of Nargoond in 1858, in the destruction of the gang of dacoits under Bhagoji Naik, in the Nasik District in 1859, when he fought with conspicuous gallantry, and on other occasions. He was appointed Commissioner of Police in Bombay in 1864, and contributed in a large measure by his own personal gallantry and tact to the restoration of tranquillity when the city was disturbed by serious riots in 1874. On several occasions his administrative services have been acknowledged by Government in reviewing the annual reports. His wide experience in detective work led to his selection for special duty at Baroda in the investigation of the charges brought against the late Gaekwar, and was applied with unvarying success to the discovery of serious crime in the city of Bombay. His advice was frequently sought by Government in connection with police inquiries outside that city, while he also lent his services to Government on Boards of Examination, and on several Committees of Inquiry. In Municipal and other matters affecting the interests of Bombay he for many years took a leading part, and his loss will be felt as a public calamity not only by Government, but also by the inhabitants of the city of Bombay.

2. His perfect knowledge of the vernaculars, his kindliness of heart, and his personal courage inspired his subordinates with confidence, and his name will long be held in affectionate remembrance by those who served under him. His services were recognised by her Majesty the Queen-Empress on three occasions ; and the Governor-in-Council deplores the lamentable event which has removed so distinguished a servant of her Majesty from the enjoyment of the fruits of his labours and of the honourable retirement to which he looked forward."

BOMBAY AND THE C. D. ACTS.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION is published suspending the operation of the C. D. Acts in the town of Bombay. The text is as follows :—

The operation of the Act should be suspended from July 1st next.

The Surgeon-General should be asked to furnish Government at his earliest convenience with lists showing—

1st.—The number of persons employed in connection with the working of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, the pay drawn by each of them, and the terms on which they are engaged : notice should be given to them that their services will no longer be required in connection with their present duties after the 30th inst.

2nd.—The buildings at present used in Bombay for the purposes of the Act, the rent payable for them, and the terms on which they are leased or hired.

The Surgeon-General should be requested to report what measures he would propose to adopt in order to carry out the wishes of the Government of India as conveyed in the latter portion of para. 2 of the letter from the Home Department.

When the Act has been withdrawn the Government of India desires that the results shall be carefully watched, and that the existing Lock Hospital may be replaced by a specially organised system of dispensary and hospital relief strictly voluntary in its application for the use of all classes of patients suffering from venereal diseases.

THE NUISANCE NEAR THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret that I have not been able before now to notice "Fact's" letter on the nuisance near the European General Hospital contained in your issue of the 31st ultimo.

"Fact" informs us that the smell of cattle dung is wholesome. I don't admit this, but in any case I would ask "Fact," who, I suppose, has the sense of smell in a more or less degree, whether he would like to eat, drink, sleep, and in a word live in an atmosphere impregnated by the odours emanating from heaps of stale cowdung.

It may be, however, that "Fact" is the "good legal advice." He tells us the Gowlees would be defended in case they were summoned, or perhaps he is connected in some way with the Municipality, who are, judging from the tone of his letter, wronged and injured by what I have said about the nuisance. If either of my surmises is correct, I can well understand why "Fact" defends the nuisance. I am not prepared to act on "Fact's" advice, and summon the owner of the stables ; at all events, for the present. For one thing, I have not the time, but more particularly I am not, in spite of all "Fact" says to the contrary, sure that the Municipality cannot do what is so urgently needed. I have always been and am still under the impression that one of the duties of a Municipality is to eradicate nuisances, and the stables in front are a nuisance.

FRERE ROAD.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 11.—The barometer has fallen over the whole of India. The amount is small in Southern India and increases northwards to the west of the Punjab, where it is nearly two-tenths of an inch. The pressure is nearly six-tenths lower at Peshawar than at Colombo. The gradients are very steep in the Bay, and the weather is squally. There is irregular cyclonic circulation in Bengal, the centre being near Dacca. Rain has fallen at the coast stations, at the head of the Bay and in Burma. Light easterly winds prevail along the foot of the hills westwards to Sialkote, but the skies are clear. The temperature is increasing and the humidity decreasing at present in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Westerly winds are increasing again on the West Coast and in Rajputana, Sind, Central India, and the Central Provinces. The Bombay current has given moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and in Southern India and the Deccan. The weather at present is very disturbed in Bengal, especially in the eastern districts.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 46
June 10, Sunday	.....	.....	.....	0 6
„ 11, Monday	0 0	0 0	0 0	.....
Total..	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 52
Total corresponding of date last year...	9 80	10 34	8 13	11 57

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the English mails of the 25th ult., arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM MARSEILLES.—Surg-Maj Burroughs.

FROM LONDON.

Mr. Mrs and Miss Phythian and Mrs Francis.
Mr K Buksh.
Mr Nelson.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Reedfern.
Mr Ormislow.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Pratt.
Mr Reid.
Mr Borland.
Mr J S Cunningham.
Mr Craudfield.
Mr Withoba Chowan, wife and child.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

FROM 18TH TO 25TH MAY (INCLUSIVE).

THE Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday, from Windsor.

The Queen's Birthday was celebrated yesterday with general manifestations of loyalty, both at home and in the colonies.

The Prince of Wales left Marlborough House on Monday evening for Berlin, to attend the wedding of Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Irene of Hesse-Darmstadt.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury returned on Tuesday to Hatfield-house from Belvoir Castle, where they had been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the 18th, after a desultory discussion on the motion for adjournment, the debate on the Employers' Liability Bill was resumed, and the second reading was eventually passed. The House then adjourned until Thursday, May 31.

Mr. Gladstone is spending the Whitsuntide vacation at Hawarden. The right hon. gentleman, in a published letter referring to cases of increased sentences on appeal in Ireland shown to have occurred during his Administration, declares that they were not known to him, and he charges them upon the authorities in Dublin.

An illuminated address, signed by many peers and M.P.'s, was presented to Mr. Chamberlain on Friday, in recognition of his services in the settlement of the Fisheries Question.

At the Royal United Service Institution on Friday Admiral Colomb read a paper on the naval defence of the Empire, which was followed by an interesting discussion, in which many distinguished military and naval officers took part.

On Wednesday Mr. F. H. Evans (Gladstonian Liberal) was elected for Southampton, having a majority of 885 votes over Mr. A. Guest, the Conservative candidate.

At a large Conservative gathering at Welbeck on Wednesday, Lord C. Beresford strongly urged the necessity of rendering the naval and military defences of the Empire fully adequate to meet every emergency.

Lord Bramwell delivered a lecture on the Law of Limited Liability on Wednesday night, before the Institute of Bankers, at Finsbury-circus.

The annual Congress of Co-operative Societies was opened at Dewsbury on Monday, and concluded its deliberations on Wednesday. The extension of the co-operative principle to production as well as distribution was among the subjects discussed.

At cricket the Australians on Saturday defeated Oxford University by an innings and 19 runs, and on Tuesday they also beat Yorkshire by an innings and 64 runs.

Mr. H. H. Sutton, the actuary of the Seven-oaks Savings Bank, has been committed for trial on charges of embezzlement and making false entries in his books.

Very severe thunderstorms broke over many parts of the North of England and Scotland on Saturday. At Glasgow a man and two schoolboys were killed by lightning, and at Bathgate a farmer was also struck dead. The Fifeshire Lunatic Asylum, near Cupar, was set on fire by lightning and a large portion was destroyed. The 300 inmates were rescued.

Mr. Alfred Evans, a solicitor from Liverpool, while climbing a mountain near Snowdon on Sunday, missed his footing and, falling on to a ledge of rock, was killed.

Mr. Large and one of his daughters were drowned on the Trent, near Nottingham, on Monday, by the capsizing of a boat.

On Tuesday John Jackson, a convict in Manchester Gaol, savagely attacked a warder named Webb with a hammer, inflicting on him a fatal scalp wound, and afterwards effected his escape from prison.

A man named Latham on Saturday murdered a woman with whom he cohabited at Somers-town. He was arrested by the police.

At Colchester on Monday a publican named Jesseman, who lived on bad terms with his wife, shot her dead with a revolver and afterwards committed suicide.

A Liberal Unionist demonstration was held on Friday at Belfast, at which Messrs. T. Lea, M.P., and Wodehouse, M.P., were present.

An open-air meeting was held in Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Sunday, to support the protest of the Nationalist Catholic M.P.'s against Papal interference with Irish political affairs. Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. W. O'Brien were the principal speakers.

Mr. Conlon, M.P., was sentenced at Mitchelstown on Monday to a month's imprisonment for inciting persons not to pay their lawful taxes, and was conveyed to Cork Gaol.

OBITUARY.—Col. A. Farrer, Mad. Ret.; Surg.-Maj. W. C. Coles, M.D., Bo. Ret.; Sir C. E. K. Kortright; Rear-Admiral M. O'Reilly; Major G. Graham; Colonel J. M. Leith, C.B.; Surg. W. Batley; Lady Mary Gage.

The general improvement in the condition of the Emperor Frederick still continues. His Majesty is now free from fever, enjoys better rest than heretofore at night, and is driven out daily in an open carriage.

The marriage of Prince Henry of Prussia and Princess Irene of Hesse was solemnized at Charlottenburg yesterday. The Emperor Frederick was present at the ceremony.

The French Senate has refused to assent to the proposition of the Government to agree to the decision of the Chamber denying limited service to conscripts studying for the liberal professions.

A movement for organizing a Republican party in order to check the growth of Boulangism has been commenced at Paris, under the auspices of MM. Clemenceau, Joffrin, and Ranc.

The Queen-Regent of Spain opened the International Exhibition at Barcelona on Sunday, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales.

The difference between Greece and Turkey in respect to the Consul at Monastir has been amicably settled.

The Military Court of Appeal at Sofia has confirmed the sentence of the Court-martial on Major Popoff and the other officers implicated in defalcations in the War Department.

The armed band of Montenegrins who lately made a raid into Herzegovina have been dispersed and their leader killed.

The Dominion Parliament at Ottawa was prorogued on Wednesday, after both Houses had presented farewell addresses to the Governor-General. His Excellency's departure for England yesterday was marked by great demonstrations of popular respect and regard.

The preparations for the Presidential election in the United States are being actively carried on by both contending parties. It is now generally believed that the contest will really lie between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Blaine.

The United States Senate on Tuesday decided, by 28 to 27, in favour of holding a Secret Session to consider the Fisheries Treaty.

Owing to the rise of the waters of the Mississippi and its affluents, very extensive inundations have taken place, and a great amount of property has been destroyed, causing severe distress among many hundreds of persons.

The authorities of the new South African Republic have withdrawn their claim to a protectorate over the Zulus.

Dinizulu has returned to Zululand with a small following, and is directing his energies against the chief Umnyamana.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE file of the *Times*, received by yesterday's mail, contains the first of the series of letters by Sir W. W. Hunter on the National Congress. In this first letter the writer describes the origin of the Congress :—

Some little time ago the *Times* had two leading articles in striking juxtaposition. One of them narrated the collapse of higher instruction in Russia. Taking as its text the recent "University strike and lock-out," it pronounced a stern English verdict on the policy by which successive Czars had created and fostered an educated class, and then tried to choke its natural aspirations. It showed how "the epidemic of fury at oppression" had spread "as methodically as if it had been a travelling storm" from one great seat of learning to another, emptying colleges and lecture rooms from Odessa to Moscow and St. Petersburg. It declared that, with the exception of the Finns and the German students at Dorpat, "the entire undergraduate class in the Empire is in revolt. In Russia Proper all the Universities are shut except Kieff." It concluded with an eloquent warning to the rulers of Russia "on the absurdity of their attempt to chain by ordinances minds which by academical education they are enfranchising."

Side by side with this noble protest was an article on the Congress of Six Hundred Indian Representatives which was to meet the following morning at Madras. While declaring it impossible "even for the most obdurate opportunist to ignore" the obligations imposed on England by her world-wide Empire, the *Times* rightly insisted on England's duty to hold the balance equally between the diverse races of India, and to calmly discriminate between the true requirements of its varied populations and demands which might possibly prove to be the perfervid aspirations of a small educated class.

The juxtaposition of these two articles, although perhaps accidental, may become historical. For next day, at Madras, the Mahomedan President of the Indian Congress, himself a late member of the Governor of Bombay's Council, made answer in memorable words to those who, unlike the *Times*, still question whether education is a strength or a weakness to British rule in India. While showing that birth, wealth, native rank, and high official *status* were all represented at the Congress, he boldly accepted the position that the Congress is in a special manner the outcome of English education. He asked :—

And where among all the millions of her Majesty's subjects in India are to be found more truly loyal, more devoted friends of the British Empire than among the educated natives? To be a true and sincere friend of the British Government it is necessary that one should be able to appreciate the great blessings which that Government has conferred upon us; and who is better able to appreciate these blessings—the ignorant peasants or the educated natives? If there were ever to arise, which God forbid, any great struggle between Russia and Great Britain for supremacy in this country, who is more likely to judge better of the relative merits of the two Empires? It is the educated natives who are best qualified to judge, because it is we who know and are best able to appreciate—for instance—the blessing of the right of public meeting, the liberty of action and speech, which we enjoy under Great Britain; whereas probably under Russia we should have nothing but a haughty and depostic Government, whose chief glory would consist in vast military organization, aggression upon our neighbours, and great military exploits. No, let our opponents say what they please, we, the educated natives, by the mere force of our education, must be the best appreciators of the blessings of a civilized and enlightened Government, and, therefore, in our own interests, the best and staunchest supporters of the British Government in India.

At the beginning of the year the policy of progress in Russia and in India had, therefore, reached two definite points. In Russia the Government had deliberately acknowledged itself unable, for the time, to find a *modus vivendi* with the educated class, and, saving the few exceptions already stated, had shut up the Universities throughout the Empire. In India the educated class had organized itself into a deliberative Congress, composed of 600 delegates, and claiming to represent not only the wealth and intelligence, but also the most devoted loyalty of every Province. In Russia the educated youth, denied the right of public meeting, had banded themselves in secret societies, and, forbidden to hope for reform, were plotting revolution. In India the Congress assembled in the most conservative capital of the Empire; it proposed not a single new political institution; the idea of a paper Constitution or of reforms on theoretical principles never occurred to it; its programme was strickly confined to the expansion and development of the existing methods of government. The year closed with friendly social courtesies from the representative of the British Crown to these business-like representatives of educated India; in Russia it closed with the leaders of the movement in prison. Public opinion in Russia, as embodied by the Press, stood by with face averted, silent, gagged, or overawed. Public opinion in England, as represented by the *Times*, was keenly watching the new phenomenon, admitting our national responsibilities, but insisting that those very responsibilities required that the fullest knowledge and the calmest consideration should precede any national decision.

For such a knowledge and such a consideration I shall endeavour to supply the materials. I believe the time is at hand when England must, under pain of grievous calamity, make up its mind on certain great questions of Indian policy. I see in India new forces gathering an ominous momentum, but yet under our control—forces which are surely destined either to strengthen or to imperil our Empire. Those forces take their origin from a motive power which we ourselves have set agoing, and for the time they still find one common outlet—the great desire now stirring the hearts of the Princes and people of India to be more closely incorporated into British rule. We have bred up a new generation of feudatory chiefs in the principles and practice of public duty, a generation which feel their position to be an anachronism incompatible with their training. They now beg to be allowed to prove themselves worthy of the tuition they have received, and press upon the Vice roy offers of their armies and revenues for a truly Imperial system of frontier defence. We have at the same time reared a great educated class within our own territories, nurturing them on the doctrines of English liberty, grounding them in the work of administration, disciplining them by the practical teaching of local self-government, admitting them to some of the highest offices in the State, and publicly consulting them in every large legislative measure. This powerful class, thus exercised and inured in the duties of British citizenship, now ask, like the feudatory chiefs, but in their own different province, to be more fully associated in the work of British rule. There rises, therefore, from the people and Princes of India a new and united cry to be allowed to enter on the responsibilities for which we have deliberately trained them—the responsibilities of the external defence and the internal government of their country.

I should be an unfit person for the task which I have set before me were I to conceal my belief that in this great upheaval there is cause for the most sure-footed caution as well as for solemn national exultation. To produce the new India on which we now look many a high-minded English officer has eaten his heart out in what seemed a vain struggle with the corruption, the oppressions, the benumbing sensuality of the old native Courts. Many a weary Indian statesman has racked his brain for schemes to better the British provinces, with a sad despair of the results; many a civilian has toiled, and been buried and forgotten in obscure districts; many a missionary has gone with a sense of hopelessness day after day to his village school. These all died as strangers in a strange land, not seeing even afar off the new India which our eyes behold. And on the present generation of Englishmen, the heirs to so much noble labour, there rests the weighty responsibility that this great inheritance shall bring a blessing and not woe. A mistake either of temerity or of delay may work enduring evil. The moral and political forces which our predecessors have set in motion in India, and to which our system daily adds fresh strength, are so powerful that they must irresistibly produce change. It still rests with us whether those forces shall act as agencies of consolidation or of disruption. I have stood on the bank of the Ganges at Benares at the beginning of the rains, and watched the almost imperceptible rise of the stream. But the few feet, more or less, which flow past the Holy City mean a mighty mass of water that will cover thousands of square miles lower down. No skill can anticipate the results of the vast new energy thus let loose each autumn upon the delta. We only know that nothing can stay its course, but that, throughout wide districts, it depends upon human forethought and human effort whether the moving monster shall come as a fertilising inundation or as a destructive flood. To many sober observers the National Indian Congress seems also as the letting out of mightly waters, whose issue no man can foresee. I certainly am no professor of political prophecy to predict the possibilities which this veritable portent presages. But although I cannot prognosticate its future, I can truthfully state its programme at the present, and show how that programme has inevitably grown out of the past.

Portents and prodigies, like other phenomena, have their origin in causes. The 600 delegates who met in Congress at Madras are the product of a multitude of local associations which during the past 30 years have been silently spreading themselves over the British provinces. Like most popular movements of real strength or permanence in India, many of these societies had a religious or semi-religious origin. As the military confederation of the Sikhs started from a spiritual brotherhood, and as the modern vernacular Press of Bengal grew out of the theological or sectarian journalism, so the native political organization of the present day is to some extent a development of what seemed at first to be merely young men's mutual improvement associations. In such Indian societies religious discussion usually forms an important feature. Some of them were simply student clubs, which gathered round the nucleus afforded by the lending library of the central college or of the district school. I well remember the time when it was regarded at headquarters as a promising sign of a young district officer if he encouraged by his presence and sympathy those nascent associations of the educated youth. They were of a dreamy and occasionally rather dreary character, dealing with abstractions, and seldom condescending to touch on passing events. Their staple business was mild speculation, a philosophy curiously compounded from the Sanscrit sages of the Vedanta and the American Unitarian divines. By degrees, however, they assumed a more practical tone. Social questions began to supersede theistic theses; Mill's "Political Economy" took the place of Theodore Parker's works.

This development received a powerful impulse from the action of the Government. British administrators long regretted that the self-acting village institutions of ancient India had been suffered to decay without any similiar substitute being provided. The village watch, the river embankments on whose continuity depends the safety of large tracts, the great reservoirs which distribute fertility, and many other branches of rural co-operation had fallen into disorganization or disrepair. A more careful scrutiny disclosed that the process was the result of causes at work anterior to British rule, and that the decay of village institutions formed merely an outward sign of deep organic changes in Indian social life. It was found impossible to put back the hand on the dial-plate. But it was deemed practicable to replace the worn-out mechanism of indigenous local government by a new agency. A series of enactments gradually and cautiously created municipal institutions and rural unions for British India. This new agency, it was hoped, would not only relieve the overburdened British administrator, but would reincorporate the people in the work of local government, and furnish a modern adaptation of the old rural Councils of Five. Able Anglo-Indian journalists hailed the new boards as a legislative recognition of the advance of India from the village to the municipal stage of civilization under British rule. Meanwhile the educated native youth who had formed the early mutual improvement societies and student clubs were growing into mature men. They naturally became an important element in the municipalities and rural unions. The spread of these new institutions reacted in turn on the old literary or semi-religious associations, and tended to substitute political discussions for abstract speculations. Some of the older bodies changed their name with their character. But many of them, with true Indian conservatism, only very slowly and almost imperceptibly developed their new aims. It was such a graduates' society that elected to the late Madras Congress perhaps its most distinguished member, the Rajah Sir Madhava Rao, K.C.S.I., one of the most powerful Prime Minister of an Indian State whom our age has produced, and at the same time a sincere well-wisher and proved friend of British rule.

The habit of associating for political purposes received a second impulse from a very different source. Our earlier Indian legislators, destitute of the assistance which a more developed Press and the modern system of Legislative Councils afford, were often glad to receive information and guidance from local bodies of any kind. The Chambers of Commerce, or their prototypes, in the Presidency towns were consulted with more or less frequency; a wealthy association urged the views of the British planters and capitalists in Bengal; the cotton interest had its own strongly equipped organization. In course of time these bodies proved themselves powerful not only to guide legislation, but also to oppose it. The long struggle of the British Planters' and Capitalists' Association against the Land Law of 1857 forms, indeed, one of the most striking episodes in the history of English industry in India. As the educated body of native gentlemen grew in numbers and importance, they not only felt their own strength, but they feared that fair legislation was sometimes imperilled by the unavoidably one-sided influence exercised by the various Anglo-Indian associations upon the Government. They accordingly formed themselves into societies at the chief Indian centres, more or less avowedly for the defence of their political and economic interests. Even when such societies started rather with a view to social progress, the strongest of them, by a sort of irresistible propulsion, developed a political character. The leading organizations of this class, like the British India Association of Calcutta, the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, the Sarvajanak Sabha of Western India, and the great Anjumans or Mahomedan societies in Bengal and Bombay, have now acquired a prescriptive title to advise in legislative measures affecting the interests or the populations which they represent. They also exercise a powerful, although less acknowledged, influence upon the selection of native members for the Viceregal and the Provincial Legislative Councils. The British India Association, for example, not only deliberates on Bills referred to it, but it has practically had a nominee of its own in the Viceroy's Legislative Council during the past five years. The influence which the representative of so powerful a body exerts is very great. When he speaks in Council the Viceroy pushes aside the bundles of papers in which his Excellency has been absorbed while official members were haranguing and becomes a picture of rapt attention. In Select Committee a prudent Law Member shrinks from using the numerical vote of his colleagues against the representative member's views. The secretary of the British India Association appointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council about six years ago, although able and elequent, was rather deficient in practical knowledge. Yet he was a power. On his death the leading man in the British India Association was again appointed to the Viceregal Council. This gentleman, a Brahman of pure caste and a great landholder, minutely versed in the details of rural economy, has during several years perhaps the strongest individual influence on internal legislation.

While political co-operation was thus spreading over India, and receiving recognition from the Government, other concurrent causes have been at work. For the recognition was not alone in regard to legislative measures, but also in the actual conduct of affairs. The formal consultation of the people by means of public commissions has received a great development under the Queen's rule. Bodies of an avowedly representative composition have been from time to time appointed to collect opinion and hear evidence on the principal branches of the administration—education, excise, forests, finance, famines, irrigation, land revenue, agrarian economy; and lately, by Lord Dufferin, on the great question of the reconstitution of the public services of India. The more important of these commissions went on progress from province to province. A single one of them examined 193 witnesses, and received 323 memorials, of which under a half were from municipalities or public bodies, while the other half may be described as mass manifestoes, signed by over a quarter of a milliom of persons. The cumulative effect of such commissions in accustoming the people to express their views has been very great. At the same time the practice of holding public meetings has grown into a new power. This practice is coeval with the establishment of British rule in India, and many instances, not always of a congratulatory sort, are recorded in the earlier journals and gazettes. It received fresh energy from the spread of municipal institutions. The ably organized opposition of the Anglo-Indian community to many measures from Lord Macaulay's judicial reforms half a century ago down to the land reforms of 1857, the reform of the jury system in 1865, the income-tax, the Ilbert Bill, and the Simla exodus, has given a further development to the practice, and taught the natives that the right of Public meeting might be used as an instrument of political demonstration. On some occasions, as in the case last named, the Europeans and natives in Calcutta have assembled together for the purpose of a joint protest in the Town-hall. Public meetings and local associations now form the most powerful exponents of native opinion. It is from these two sources that the Indian National Congress sprang.

Of the 603 delegates who composed the Congress at Madras, 311 were appointed at public meetings, and 292 were sent by local associations. The public meetings were of many sorts, from great gatherings at the Presidency cities and assemblies in the district capitals, to smaller concourses drawn together for groups of towns, rural areas, revenue circles, and collections of villages. A market town would form itself into an electoral nucleus, and incorporate around it, say, 16 villages to name a delegate. Or a provincial club constituted the organizing body, and appointed at a public meeting a member for itself and, say, 30 villages. Nor were the electoral associations of a less varied character. Many of them were avowedly race societies, representing distinct sections of the community—Hindoo, Mahomedan, Eurasian, native Christian, Jain, and Parsee. Others were for local or special purposes, including mercantile corporations, an agricultural association, a landholders' association, a tenants' association, an artisan association, and various fancy franchises, such as the Committee of the Court of Arbitration at Poona, a committee of united editors of native papers, a great Hindoo monastery and its monastic lands. The delegates thus selected represented widely different classes of the community, Rajahs and Maharaj-Kumars, Mahomedan nobles a Sikh Sardar and *darbari* of the Viceroy, members of the knightly orders, members of the Legislative Councils, municipal commissioners, the sheriff and ex-sheriff of one Presidency capital, the Standing Counsel to Government at another, the former *divan*, or Prime Minister, of a native State, the present *divan* of a Rajah, merchants, bankers, editors, professors, mill owners, a Hindoo abbot, and a high priest.

Such was the origin and such is the constitution of the Indian National Congress which met during the closing days of last year at Madras. Two previous assemblages of a similar character have been held in India. The first met at Bombay in 1885, and consisted of 50 delegates. The second met at Calcutta in 1886, and numbered 436 delegates, of whom 300 travelled each on an average 903 miles, while the journeys of about 30 of them exceeded 2,000 miles apiece. The third Congress, at Madras, in December, 1887, was attended by 603 delegates, appointed by a more developed system of electoral bodies throughout the provinces of the Empire. Such an annual gathering, claiming a representative character, and passing resolution on questions of the highest political import is, as I have called it, a veritable portent of India. It must be powerful either for evil or for good.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND RUSSIA.

AN article in the *North German Gazette*, accusing France of wilful provocation and vexatious conduct on the frontier, has been creating considerable sensation in France, especially as the accusation was followed by a threat of a retaliatory measure. This came on Wednesday, May 23rd, when the following despatch was published :—

On and after Thursday, the 31st instant, all foreign travellers arriving from across the French frontier, whether they are merely passing through the country or propose taking up their residence in it, must produce passports bearing the *vise* of the German Embassy in Paris. This *vise* should not be of older date than one year, and in the case of foreign commercial travellers cards certifying the business of the owner will not be regarded as equivalent to the required passports. Foreigners not in possession of a regular passport will be prevented from continuing their journey, and, should it be deemed necessary, will be conducted across the frontier. Subjects of the German Empire arriving from across the French frontier will not require a passport. Exemption from the obligation of being provided with a passport is granted to the French inhabitants of the French frontier districts, if proceeding for business purposes to the adjoining German frontier districts and giving a satisfactory account of themselves to the police officers on the frontier.

With regard to Russia, the German Government (a correspondent says) intends considerably to raise the duties on the imports thence. The Government Commission is said to have resolved further to lay a heavy extra tax on the newly introduced Russian bonds, in order, as far as possible, to exclude them from this empire. The real reason of these stringent measures on the part of Germany against her Western and Eastern neighbours is not yet quite clear; but, at any rate, at present the tension between Russia and Germany is very great. The semi-official *Cologne Gazette* draws public attention to an anonymous pamphlet just published in Berlin entitled "Russia at the Cross Roads: Contributions to a Knowledge of Panslavism and to a Correct Judgment of its Policy." The conclusion it comes to is as follows :—"Panslavism is already more than Socialism. It is Nihilism. This explains why an alliance between despotism on the Neva and republicanism on the Seine is now no longer unnatural. A change of policy by Russia, her renunciation of Panslavism, and the emancipation of absolution from Social Democratic Nationalism are no longer possible. The Czar has now only one choice left—namely, to go forward with Panslavism or to fall its first victim."

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says :—

The newspapers which published exaggerated reports of the measures taken in Alsace-Lorraine have done a real service. It was supposed that very irritating steps had been taken, so that when the exact nature of what had been done was known, although it was quite incompatible with modern international usage, it was accepted without much recrimination. This was fortunate, for if France were to reply with similar measures, it would be impossible to say to what a rude and backward state of things it might lead. The Germans certainly seem to have abandoned the hope of winning the Alsatians by gentleness. The increasing tension between Germany and Russia is considered in political circles in Vienna a most disquieting symptom, and the Austro-Hungarian press once more takes a gloomy view of the situation.

AUSTRIA AND MONTENEGRO.

From different quarters (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) we have received intelligence of the formation of fresh bands by some of the leaders of the last Bosnian insurrection, who are now on their way to the occupied provinces. Some of them are coming direct from Russia, others from Montenegro. They are all unusually well provided with money, and whatever assistance Montenegro can render is afforded them without the slightest regard being paid to the rights or interests of a powerful neighbour like Austria, who could easily crush the Montenegrins, but who saved them from the Turks in 1861 when they were on the point of being exterminated. If Montenegro now attempts to provide Russia with a *casus belli* by letting loose these new bands against Herzegovina, Austria will sooner or later have to send a sharp official warning, if not an ultimatum, to the ruler of the Black Mountain. Then since Russia considers herself the official protector of Montenegro, she would have a splendid opportunity for picking a quarrel with this empire. It is, no doubt, because this scheme is seen through in Vienna that Count Kalnoky refrains for the time being from sending such an official warning to Prince Nikita, and Austria restricts herself to keeping a close watch on the Herzegovina frontier. The real feeling prevailing here on the subject is expressed in an inspired article in the *Pester Lloyd*, which in point of clearness leaves nothing to be desired. "Our patience," says the writer, "is exhausted. We are not willing to tolerate the existence of a robber State in our neighbourhood; and although there may be reason for our forbearance somewhat longer, we must warn Prince Nikita against continuing his perfidious conduct, because, whether he acts upon the orders of somebody else or upon his own account, he will otherwise be crushed, and Montenegro will cease to exist before he or his friends can prevent it."

MR. GLADSTONE ON ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES ON APPEAL.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed the following letter to a correspondent :—

Sir,—I have censured, and I should continue to censure, the practice in Ireland of enlarging criminal sentences upon appeal, and of inflicting cumulative punishments in such a way as to defeat the evident intention of Parliament that no one should receive more than one month's imprisonment under the so-called Crimes Act without a power of appeal. In an article of the *Scotsman* of yesterday, worthy of the defenders of such practices, there is cited, but without notice, my declaration that I should not attempt to divide the dishonour of extending criminal sentences upon appeal between the Government and the authorities in Ireland. When the practice had been challenged in the House of Commons and the subject was debated, the Government, who ought to have informed themselves, gave us no intimation that there were precedents for this shameful practice, which is contrary to the plain intention of Parliament though adjudged to be within the words of the statute, contrary to the spirit of criminal jurisprudence, excluded, I believe, from the powers of the higher and most competent courts, and in direct opposition, so far as has appeared, to the universal practice in England. We are now, however late, informed that the same thing has been done in former years, when with my political friends I was in power. It was without our knowledge; and it is with knowledge in matters not directly of executive action that responsibility begins. I rejoice that the discovery has been made; it is a new proof, how deeply the spirit of evil traditions has entered into Irish administration. We do not now, as in the days described by Lord Cornwallis, employ torture and murder as instruments of Irish Government; but practices seem to survive which disgrace the name of justice, and which would not for a moment be tolerated on this side of the Channel. I hope Mr. Balfour will continue his researches, and drag into daylight every evil usage which, unknown to us, has disgraced Irish judicature and administration. He will thus supply us with new proofs of the necessity, the advantage of investing the Irish people with powers over affairs properly their own and of providing that they shall be governed, as we are, in a rational and not, as now, in an irrational spirit.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant.

Hawarden, May 19, 1888. W. F. GLADSTONE.

GERMAN OPINION ON ENGLISH MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives a long and interesting account of German opinion upon the military and naval strength of England as brought out by the criticisms expressed during the recent discussion on the subject of our national defences. From a German point of view, he says, Lord Wolseley put the matter in a nutshell by attributing the degeneracy of the two branches of the service to the influence of party in Parliament.

An army must be above all political party feeling, and then it can quietly and steadily develop itself and live up to the requirements of the times. If you turn to Germany, you have another picture before you—namely, a large and powerful army, with the Kaiser as its real as well as its nominal head, who guides its progress in time of peace, and leads it and shares its fortunes on the field of battle. Such relations between the Sovereign-General and his soldiers have enabled history to record with pride the deeds of a Cæsar, a Frederick the Great, a Napoleon, and a Kaiser Wilhelm! In England the days of Edward III. and Henry V. are gone by, and an English King is no longer even permitted to lead his army on the field of battle.

It is generally credited in Germany that the relations between officers and men in England are not the same as they are in Germany.

It is believed that a great part of the moral and intellectual training of the recruit falls into the hands of the non-commissioned officer in a British regiment, who, not being a man of education, has not sufficient tact and judgment to do this delicate part of regimental duty with the requisite regard to the feelings and character of the soldier. A captain in a German regiment, it is here said, knows the minutest details of the character and antecedents of every individual soldier in his company, and looks upon an intimate acquaintance with the troops as one of the most important parts connected with their training. But then we come to a more glaring defect, which is frequently pointed out. In England, except for the Guards, the Rifles, and the troops stationed at Aldershot and the Curragh, there is an absence of what may be called the intermediary link between the army as a whole and the individual regiments—I refer to the want of tactical and administrative institutions on a grand scale, such as brigades, divisions, and army corps. This absence of what may be called the higher links in the system is extremely disadvantageous to the training of the higher officers, for they consequently have no opportunity of obtaining a sufficient knowledge of the art of leading large numbers. In comparison with this, the German army is divided according to distriots; and each district has its regular manœuvres, in which commanders of divisions, commanders of brigades, and commanders of regiment are respectively pitted against one another and are able to familiarize themselves in mock warfare with circumstances they are likely to meet which in real action. In others words, the German commanders of all the higher grades are given the opportunity of executing movements similar to those they will be called upon to carry out in war.

The condemnation of the English system of centralization is general in Germany, where the system prevails of subdivision into what are called "General Commandos"—*i. e.*, districts which are under special commanders acting together in accordance with general instructions from the War Office, but in many matters quite independent. And of course "universal conscription" is recommended for many of the evils of the English system. Hand in hand with this the separation of England's European, Indian, and colonial armies is strongly insisted upon, as more than advisable. As to the British militia and volunteers, in the opinion of those Germans whose judgment can be relied upon, the good qualities these branches of the service possess are unreservedly admitted. But it is insisted that they should be organized in a more military manner, more in conformity with the regular army, of which they should be treated and drilled as a reserve force.

What, however, is regarded as absolutely necessary to have is a thoroughly worked-out plan of mobilization, which does not merely exist on paper, but has been tested in every detail as to its feasibility.

Connected with a plan of mobilization it is also necessary to have what is called in Germany a "Leistungs-gesetz"—*i. e.*, a law which enforces the country to supply good lodging, food, horses, the use of the railways, etc., to the army when called upon to do so. This must also be extended to peace-time, so that grand manœuvres can be held. In Germany the troops are always allowed to go over any land undisturbed (with the exception of certain specified kinds used for special cultivation purposes), and the owners are compensated for the damage done. It is impossible to train troops simply on the barrack square or other drill-ground. The men, the younger officers, and the commanders must all learn to move in large numbers on a large and extended terrain, and the manœuvres must not always be on the same tract of country; hence it is necessary that the military authorities should be able to select their terrain anywhere. A permanent camp, like those at Aldershot and the Curragh, only tends to make the army learn to move like machinery. In Germany the troops are transferred to various places, and are made acquainted with different parts of the country and different climatic conditions.

Noticing various points of detail, the correspondent remarks that the British army keeps too few horses in times of peace compared with the number absolutely necessary for war. It is far better that a regiment should, as in Germany, have more horses than men, in order to provide against unavoidable accidents. As regards artillery the whole system on which heavy guns have been made until lately in England is condemned in Germany. With regard to fortresses, it is affirmed that both in the British Isles and in all the British possessions throughout the world the fortresses are insufficiently armed, and the guns, as well as the fortresses, are not up to the requirements of the age.

In discussing the possibility of invasion—which is regarded as feasible at several points between Dover and Portsmouth—the correspondent says :—"It is generally believed here that the English Intelligance Department is not good, and that the authorities trust too much to the reports of Consuls who are not always at their posts and have not the requisite military eye to appreciate the value of certain movements. I believe there is some truth in this; and that the officials of departments in London not only do not encourage British subjects residing abroad to give them information of events and proceedings that come under their notice, but that they actually snub people who take the trouble to do so. They will not accept or take the trouble to notice information sent to them by private individuals." The writer continues :—

What strikes a German more than anything else when reading the correspondence and comments on the attacks made in England herself on the insufficiency of her military and naval strength is, that nobody ever treats the question from the point of view—whether England is in a position to attack an enemy? It is always a question of defence. Now the whole idea of German tactics starts from the principle that the best defence is the power of attacking your enemy. An army never knows for certain where the enemy will attack; and it is of far greater importance to make your opponents submit to your wishes, and direct their movements according to yours, than *vice versa*. Hence the right road to victory, and the best way of defending yourself, is to know how and where to attack your enemy best. If England were ever forced to take part in a Continental war she would at once expose her weakness by only thinking and talking of defence.

In conclusion, I will answer briefly a question which I can easily imagine you would ask. If all the adverse criticism you have read is really deserved, and if Britishers and Germans really believe the military and naval condition of Great Britain and Ireland is so deplorable as it has been represented, can Germany in her heart of hearts look upon England as an ally of any value? I answer from the German point of view, Yes; most emphatically yes. The Germans believe that England has excellent material, but that she requires to reorganize her military and naval administrations, and to bring up the branches of her service to the requirements of the age in which we live.

THE imperial irade, sanctioning the Suez Canal Convention, was promulgated at Constantinople on the 18th ultimo. The Porte abandons its demand for the presidency of the extraordinary sittings of the International Commission, maintaining only the right of presidency at the annual meeting. The clause of the convention relating to the transport of Turkish troops in the Red Sea is modified so as to limit the right of transport to the eastern coast. The other amendments of the Porte remain unaltered. M. Goblet has sent instructions to M. Waddington to the effect that the French Ambassador should see that France is not left outside the negotiations between England and Turkey on the subject of Egypt.

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

A TELEGRAM from St. Petersburg, published in Vienna, states that the Russian Governor of Merv had ordered an inquiry to be made concerning the recent frontier disturbances, and intended claiming an idemnity for the Russian subjects who had been killed, or possibly he might demand the dismissal of the Governor of Herat. The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes :—

It would be rash to speak with confidence respecting the outlook in Central Asia. All intelligence received from St. Petersburg within the last ten days strengthens the suspicion that some fresh coup is in course of preparation there. The *expose* of Russia's policy in that part of the world just published by General Sobeleff is by no means calculated to allay apprehensions. It is edifying to be told, on the authority of General Sobeleff, that the opening of the new railroad to Samarkand is the beginning of the end, and that the end itself will be the coming campaign against India.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News* writes :—

There are persistent rumours among the subordinate officials in the public departments and in the military staff quarters here of some movement being prepared against Afghanistan. I have been unable to trace the reports to any particular source. They are confined to official and military circles, where there is an apparent fear of being indiscreet in the discussion of what may be the secret information of the military chief of the southern provinces. Two subordinate Government officials have to-day asked me if I had any information on the subject. Of course I give you the report under reserve. I cannot say whence it emanates or whether there be any real foundation for it. Those among whom it is current maintain there is. On the other hand, there is to my knowledge no preparatory movement apparent in the army of the Caucasus, and my private information from Tiflis is dated only six days ago. That, however, explains nothing either contradictory or confirmatory of the report. My own opinion, based upon various information gathered from authoritative sources, is that Russia may perhaps be preparing such a demonstration in Central Asia as a means of coercing the only Power which is likely to oppose her in settling the Bulgarian question in her own way.

Professor Vambery has published an article on what he calls "Forthcoming Troubles in Afghanistan," in which he refers to what he thinks was England's leniency towards Russia, against which he protested last year.

The conciliatory policy of Russia towards England, he says, was sure to last only just as long as the time she required to complete her Transcaspian Railway, and until sufficient troops had advanced towards Afghanistan from Southern Siberia and the Caucasus. He gives his reasons why the Ameer Abdur Rahman will be, as he anticipates, faithless to the British and become a tool in Russian hands, and he goes on to refute the English Conservative opinion that England might buy the safety of India by letting Russia have her way on the Balkan Peninsula. This would, he says, merely postpone the ultimate struggle and endanger England's

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Wolviston, 1,135 tons, Captain W Edward, sailed yesterday, for Akyab, empty.

THE s s European, 1,736 tons, Captain W H Mandenel, sailed yesterday, for Moulmein, empty.

THE B I S N steamer Khundalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R D Dogherty, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Scawfell, 1,439 tons, Captain J Stanhope, cleared yesterday, for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE s s Charters Tower, 1,926 tons, Captain G M Hamlyn, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain H Purse, cleared yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Stewart from Moulmein (May 24), arrived in Bombay, yesterday, with timber,

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain J Anderson from Marmagoa, arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo and with about thirteen deck passengers.

THE Asiatic steamer Shajehan, 1,036 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, morning, from Calcutta, with a cargo and Mr E M Peterson, as a passenger.

THE B I S N steamer Canara, 1,229 tons, Captain J M Williams, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, from Calcutta (May 19), *via* Coast ports, with a cargo and with Read, Mr Fitzpatrick, as a cabin, and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Oriental, 738 tons, Captain T W Lewins, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar *via* Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieutenant H B C Dann, and Mr and Mrs Sommerville and child for Aden ; and fifty-nine deck, for various East African ports.

THE B I S N steamer Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain H M Ingram, will sail this morning for London, *via* Karachi, with a cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs Crossdaile, Mrs Radiant and child and Captain J B Macfadyen, for Plymouth ; and ten deck for Karachi.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kaisar-i Hind	2406	J. Hazelwood ..	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy ..	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cuba.....	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
„ C. Sinclair..	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Eastbourne.	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kangra	1466	H. M. Ingram...	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Merton Hal	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
„ Eden Hall ..	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Bedouin	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld,
„ Chelydra ..	1574	Peace	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega.....	Q	J. Janl.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. L. Tower ..	1892	Purse	1	Beyts, Craig & Co.
„ Principia ...	1790	J. W. Mussain...	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Scawfell.....	1430	Stanhope	4	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lombardy..	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
„ C. Tower ...	1927	Hamley	7	Captain.
„ Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1499	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Asama.....	2449	F. Newell	11	.....
„ Chilian	1415	Bannister	12	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	13	Captain.
„ Dunedin.....	1317	J. P. Cumming..	14	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
„ Cedar Branch	1645	Ritson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Wolviston ..	1136	Edwards.....	18	Captain.
„ Dragoman...	1819	Rose	19	R. Framji.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
11	Assam (s)	Browne	Aden, June 5.
	Shajehan (s).....	Leftwich ..	Calcutta, May 1°.
	Coconada (s).....	Anderson ..	Marmagoa, June 9.
	Chupra (s)	Stewart	Moulmein, May 24.
	Canara (s)	Williams ..	Calcutta, May 19.
	Lalpoora (s)	Living.tone	Calcutta, May 12.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Wolviston (s)	Edwards.....	Akyab.
	Lilburn Tower (s)..	Purse	Dunkirk.
	Oriental (s)	Lewins	Aden & Zanzibar.
	European (s).....	Mandeno ..	Moulmein.
12	Khundalla (s)	Dogherty ..	Calcutta.
	Kangra (s).....	Ingram	Kurrachi & London
	Scawfell (s)	Stanhope	Port Said.
	Charters Tower(s)	Hamlyn	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Shajehan, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Amphitrite, for Port Said.
„ Assam, for London, &c.
„ Commilla, for Karachi.
„ Coconada, for Marmagoa.
„ Canara, for Calcutta and Coast.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVAL.
7 City of Cambridge s ..Marr ....Glasgow, April 30.

DEPARTURES.
June 7.—Steamer Shahzada. Barque Umzinto.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVAL.
9 Clan Monroe s ... . Cocoanada.

June. DEPARTURES.
7 Loodiana s .... Calcutta.
Kohinur s..... ..... Bombay.
8 Taif s .... Mauritius.
Nevasa s .... Negapatam.
Delhi s .... Kottapatam.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 9.

Bartholomeus, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, on transfer, from Sukker.

Fagan, Lt-Col, Bombay, Comt Dept, on duty, from Deolali.

JUNE 10.

Carson, Surgeon, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, on station leave, from Nagar.

Briggs, Captain, Bombay, Royal Fusiliers,, on leave, from Poona.

Jenner, Lieut, Madras Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Burma.

Picot, Lieut and Adjt, Wiltshire Regt, on leave, from Subatha.

Stokes, Captain, Bengal, R A, on promotion, from Rawal Pindi.

JUNE 11.

Burroughs, Surgeon-Major, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on furlough , from Assam.

Crafts, Surgeon, Bengal, on furlough, from Jhallawar.

Pratt, Colonel, Bengal, 2nd Sikhs, from furlough, from England

Roe, Dy Surg-Genl, Madras Medical Staff, on leave, from Madras.

Morrieson, Capt, Bengal R A, from leave, from Ootacamund.

Cates, Surg-Genl, Bombay, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 11.

Nevill-Hayne, Major, the Connaught Rangers, on leave, to Jellander.

Burroughs, Surg-Maj, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to rejoin, to Poona.

Edwards, Lieut, 18th Bengal Infantry, off language leave, to Jubbalpore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—32 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Regal s—359 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co ; 226 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 5,996 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld.

Clan Sinclair s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore, and Co ; 39 bales wool, Benn, Ashley and Co; 40 bales wool, H Koooshal ; 254 bales cotton waste, G McLarren.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co ; 90 cwts gum, D Ramji ; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 17,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 10 bales hides, Pestonji Edulji ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Chelydra s—28 bales hemp, G Lalji ; 40 cwts gum, G Motee and Co ; 112 cwts gum, S Kessowji ; 44 cwts gum, and one case nutmegs, N Lalji.

Kaisar-i-Hind s—14 cwts ivory, P Khooshal ; 6 cwts ivory, E Passia ; 35 cwts ivory, A Ahmed ; 54 cwts ivory, T Topen ; 16 cwts ivory, S Alunchan ; 3 cwts ivory, P M Adamji ; 20 cwts ivory, M H Allibhai ; 8 cwts ivory, A Salmon and Co ; 3 cases tortoise shells, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Oxford s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunedin s— 9,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 6,000 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Principia s—60 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 90 cwts rapeseed, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 16,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, and 750 cwts rapeseed, N Nensee.

Cedar Rranch s—6,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 11,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 15,0 0 cwts rapeseed, 6,896 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co Ld ; 6,000 cwts wheat, and 10,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chelydra s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Eastbourne s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Eastbourne s—110 bales Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Singapore s—800 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co ; 440 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—200 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—500 cwts gingelly seed and 999 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Dragoman s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co, 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

Medusa s—105 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Alliance Mg Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Medusa s—24 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—6 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 155 bales and yarn ; 50 bales twist, N J Abraham ; 150 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 125 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

Medusa s—320 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 145 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Khiva s—250 bales twist, D P Marker.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—662 bales twist, 93 bales T Cloth and 44 bales long cloth, E D Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

418-87—Balkrishna and D—Harkojee Shrawan vs Framjee Burjorjee and others—Ardaseer, H and D.

359-87—Little, S F and N—Haji Sulliman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C. (Not to be called on).

366-87—Little, S F and N—Manockji Edulji vs J M de Monte and others.

365-87—Bomonji and H—Rukiabai vs Gunny Ebrahim and another.

424-87—Mansuklal and D—Anpoornabai vs Luxumon Bupsba Dhoome.

410-87—Jefferson, B and D—Munchabai vs Meghji Luckmidas—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

397-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Khimjee Dayal and others vs Alfred Toussaint and another—Little, S F, and N.—Part heard.

417-85—Tyabji and D—Zeanmissa Ladlee Begum Saheb vs Mir Abdul Russul Alumkhan and others—Little S F and N and Mansuklal and D.—(Not to be called on).

457-87—R Skipsey—Jankidas Gooroo Sitaram vs Soobhansibhai and others—Tyabji and D.

102-88—Tyabji and D—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Jankidas Bawa and others—R Skipsey.

406-86—Hore C and B—Noorbai vs Hajee Moosa Haji Hassum and others—Jefferson—B and D.

483-87—Hore, C and B, Haji Joosub Abdool Currim vs G G Volkart and others—Payne, G and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

467-87—Payne, and G S—Narronji Dayal and another vs Pochaji Pestonji Meherji—Pestonji and R.—(Not to be called on.)

497-87—Crawford and B.—Lakhmidass Morarji vs Nuthoo Lallji—Little S. F. and N.

36-88—In person—Jafferji Abdoolally and another Abdoolally Sullemanji and others.

43-88—In person—Meya Ahmedji Haji vs Colonel J. M Boyd.

60-88—Balkrishna and D—Hiranand Vissandas vs Tar Mahomed Tyab and others.

124-88—Mulji, B B—Goverdhundas Khatao and another—Ardesar Burjorji Bahadurji.

134-88—Payne, G and S—Nanabhoy Narotumdas vs Hari Daji Joonurker and others.

148-88—Bomonji and H.—The Star of India Mills vs C Sabapathy Ayar—Nanu and H.

152-88—Jefferson, B and D—Rai Bahadoor Moolchund Jowarimul vs—Santlal Govaridas and another.

157-88—Ardesir H and D—Dhunjibhoy Framji and others vs Chundoomul Kissondas Raya and another.

158-88—J C Cama—Bhoota Ooma vs Sonabai and others—Nanu and H.

159-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Shaik Abdool Aziz bin Mozi vs Jumadar Galeb bin Nasur bin Saleh &c—Jefferson, B and D. (Not to be called on.)

166-88—Tobin and B—Lulloobhoy Oojumchund and others vs Ruttonchund Premchund and others.

170-88—Ardesir, H and D—Vullibhoy Moosaji and others vs Haji Habib Ahmed—Tyabji and D. (Not to be called on.)

171-88—Payne, G and S—Haji Isacchund vs Thucker Damji Gowa.

181-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Muncherji Shapoorji Pocha vs Rustomji Cowasji Patel—Bomanji and H.

192-88—Hore, C and B—Ruttonsey Moolji vs Ramchunder Mahadeo and another.

208-88—Hore, C and B—The Delhi and London Bank vs G F Beville—Craigie L and O.

210-88—Payne, G and S—Hurdyal Sewlal and another vs Sittaram Ramrutton—Hore C and B.

Long Causes.

17-88—Mansuklal and D—Ruttonsey Lallji and another vs Pershotum Govindji—Hore, C and B.

522-87—Ardesir, H and D—Punalal Punumchund Jeweller, vs Marcks and Co. Ld—Hore, C and B.

25-88—In person—Manilal Dhunji and another vs Goolamhoosen Vazir—In person.

29-88—A F Turner—Gunputrao Pandurung vs Gajanan Govind and another—H Bicknell.

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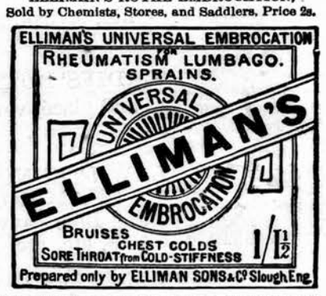

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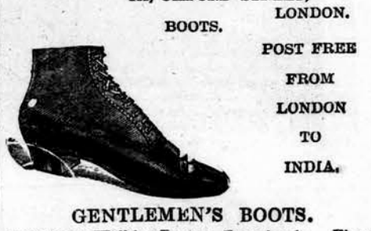

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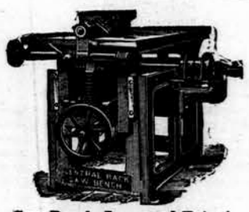

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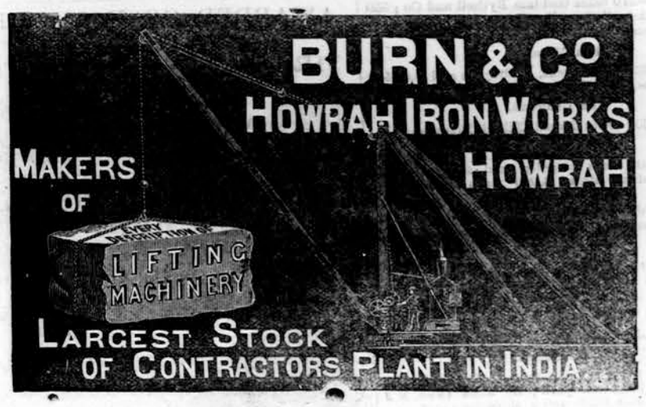

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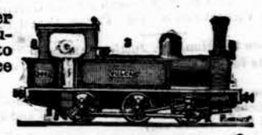

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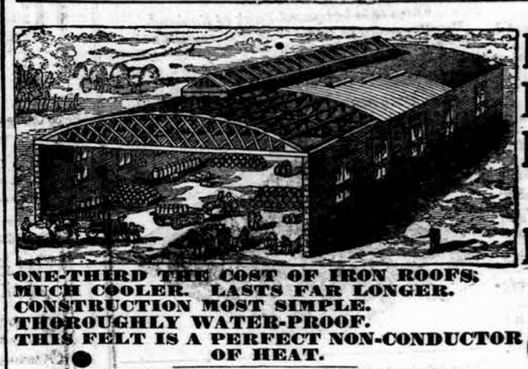

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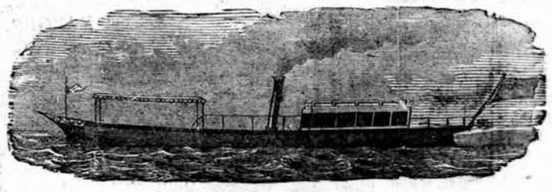

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